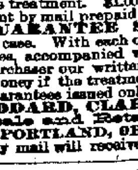
RYS AND STEAMBOATS.
OVERLAND ROUTE.
Pacific Railway
Line to Chicago & the East
Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph,
Leavenworth, Kansas City, Hannibal,
Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis,
Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all
points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Elegant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid
change of cars.
the only line running through emigrant
Portland.
and at 11:30 P. M. daily; arrive at
night 12:30 P. M., fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Front and G daily 9:20 A. M.
05 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for
Puget Sound.
FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.
R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.
FRANCISCO. LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT.
y, April 4 Oregon, Sunday... April 5
9 Columbia, Friday...
14 State, Wednesday...
19 Oregon, Monday...
24 Columbia, Saturday...
29 State, Thursday...
day, May 4 Oregon, Tuesday... May 5
d to change steamers or sailing days.
RAIL DIVISION.
connecting with Atlantic Express
wharf, Portland, daily, at 1:30 P. M.
arrives at Portland daily at 11 M.
Passenger Trains run daily, east
Umatilla Junction and Huntington for
Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing
ing Cars between Portland and St. Paul
Sleepers are run through to St. Paul
without change.
COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.
No. | Tu. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri.
6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM
7 AM ...... 7 AM ...... 7 AM
6 AM ...... 6 AM
GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.
PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON
O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A. M.
Wednesdays and Fridays.
ville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland
on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
WEST SIDE.
PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
O. & C. R. R. to Whites.
and at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie
at 6 A. M.
all points on Narrow Gauge Division
and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R.
Divisions, respectively.
Offices cor. Front and D Sts.
JNO. J. BYRNE,
G. P. & T. A.
LAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
on & California R. R.
And Connections.
Francisco $32; to Sacramento
ctions made at Ashland with stages
and Oregon Stage Company.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
East Side Division.
PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.
ARRIVE.
....7:30 A. M. Ashland..........
....5:45 P. M. Portland..........
Albany Express Train.
ARRIVE.
....4:00 P. M. Lebanon..........
....4:45 A. M. Portland..........
lace Sleeping Car leaves Portland
rsdays. Returning, leaves Ashland
ays.
R. Ferry makes connection with all
on the East Side Div. from foot of
West Side Division.
PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.
ARRIVE.
....9:00 A. M. Corvallis..........
....8:30 A. M. Portland..........
Express Train.
ARRIVE.
....5:00 P. M. McMinnville..........
....5:45 A. M. Portland..........
s for sale and baggage checked at
n office, cor Stark and Second
rincipal points in California can only
baggage checked at company's office,
F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
not be received for shipment after
on either the East or West Side Division.
KOEHLER, E. P. ROGERS,
anager. G. F. & Pass. Agent.

VOUS DEBILITY

West's Nerve and Brain Treatment,
guaranteed specific for Hysteria,
vulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia,
Nervous Prostration caused by the use
or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental De-
Softening of the Brain resulting in
leading to misery, decay and death,
Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power
x, Involuntary Losses, and Spermat-
sed by over-exertion of the brain,
over-indulgence. Each box contains
treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes
nt by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
case. With each order received by
ses, accompanied with $5.00, we will
purchaser our written guarantee to re-
money if the treatment does not effect
Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
sale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
by mail will receive prompt attention.

AT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a certain cure for NER-
VOUS DEBILITY,
LOST MANHOOD,
Prostatorrhea,
and Weakness,
and all the
effects of Youthful follies
and excesses.
DR. MINTIE, who is
a regular physician,
ate of the University
Pennsylvania, will
to forfeit Five Hundred
Dollars for a case of
kind the VITAL
E (under his special advice and
not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four
0. Sent to any address.
MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearny st., S.
amphlet and list of questions.
SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE
to any one applying by letter,
ex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to
sactions.
R. R C
5 year s at 37 Court Place, now at
rket Street, LOUISVILLE,
ird and Fourth,
educated and legally qualified physician and
, as his practice will prove.
all forms of PRIVATE,
NIC and SEXUAL
Spermatorrhea and Impotency
of self-abuse in youth, sexual excess in ma-
other causes, and producing some of the
Nervousness, Seminal Emissions,
Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory,
Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of
Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c.
SYPHILIS positively cured
from the system; Gonorrhea,
, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia,
private diseases quickly cured.
dent that a physician who pays special attention
class of diseases, and treating thousands
great skill. Physicians knowing this
persons to my care. When it is inconvenient
for treatment, medicines can be sent
mail or express anywhere.
Guaranteed in all Cases
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ns personally or by letter free and invited.
sonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
sent to any address, securely sealed,
Should be read by all. Address as above.
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Price List, naming
paper.

Morning Oregonian.

THE UNION

VOL. 25, NO. 7775 PORTLAND, OREGON. THURSDAY APRIL 9, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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ESTRELLA
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CLEAR HAVANA KEY WEST
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None Better. Beware of Imitations.

P. & B. PAINT
IS THE BEST EVER INVENTED
FOR ROOFS, IRON, TIN AND WOOD.
Is an absolute protection of Piles and submerged Wood from Teredo and Worms. Is acid and Alkali proof. Protects Iron from rust; Wood from insects and decay. Is unaffected by salt water, and the best Paint for Iron and Wooden Ships, Car Wheels and Iron work of all kinds.
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Local Agents Wanted in every town. Send for Circulars and apply to
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CELEBRATED
Clear-Havana Key West
CIGARS,
"La Concordia"
THEY ARE THE BEST.
FRANK M. COHN & Co.
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—FOR—
Carpets,
Furniture,
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is prepared to fill promptly all orders for
LUMBER, LOGS,
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in any quantity desired, delivered at any point on any railroad or river in Oregon or Washington.
Our facilities for filling large and special orders in this line, quickly and cheaply, are unequaled by any other concern in the northwest.
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Parties desiring to purchase
Town Lots, Timber Lands or Farm Lands
In any part of
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OREGON or
WASHINGTON
SHOULD CONSULT
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We are the exclusive Portland agents for all Lots and Lands at all the town sites along the Oregon Short Line, owned by the Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company, and can therefore offer unequaled inducements for the investment of small or large capital. 12m

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—IS A—
PERFECT FAMILY SOAP.
Superior to Fancy Perfumed Soaps
for Toilet and Low-priced Enough for
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To the Trade:
Emil Calman & Co's Superior and Reliable Varnishes and Japans.
80 Barrels Asphaltums.
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10 Barrels Japans.
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Etc. and
—OF—
Latest Designs and Coloring.
LOWER PRICES than any other establishment.

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LANGDON BRAND.
No old stock; every barrel fresh from the kiln. Renowned for its superior cement-like properties. Before buying elsewhere, call on us for price. Special bids made on contracts.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FANCY BISCUITS IN PAPER BOXES AND TINS A SPECIALTY.
41 Second St., cor. Ash, Portland, Or.

Wholesale.
Rods, Flies,
Reels, Lines,
Hooks, Spoons

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194 First street, Portland.

Floral Garden Just Opened.
147 Market st, Cor. Seventh.
SCHYDECKER & KUTZSCHAN,
FLORISTS,
Beg leave to inform the public that they have opened their Conservatory and are now prepared to furnish Plants, Shrubbery, Flowers, etc. Bouquets and cut Flowers constantly on hand. We call special attention to our large stock of
Plants of the Finest Varieties.
The public are cordially invited to examine our FINE FRENCH PANSIES, of which we make a specialty.
Plants 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and upwards

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Wire Goods Manufac'y
Wholesale and Retail.
Salesroom, 68 Morrison street, between Third and Fourth.
All country orders given special attention.
KING LEE & CO.

FAIRBANKS
SCALES
The Standard, Durable, Accurate.
L. H. PARKER, AGENT, 88 N. Front st Portland, Or.
Eggs, Oysters, Fish, Poultry and Game, SW.

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Fancy Furs & Robes,
No. 82 First st., Portland, Or.

CORBETT STABLES Finest Carriages, Footman furnished free for calling. Telephone XII.

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WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Druggists, First and Alder, under the town clock.
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SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C. Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W.T.
CARTWRIGHT, English Watchmaker, 88½ First (formerly at Stone's) fills country orders

Carriages and Buggies.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE LARGEST LINE of Carriages and Buggies ever offered in this market. We invite those wishing goods in the above line to inspect our stock.
No competition against inferior Eastern work.
NORTH PACIFIC MFG. CO.
W. JACKSON & CO., PROP'RS.
Factory and Repository, 22d and T.

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Importers and Dealers in
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AGENTS FOR
Berry Bros' Varnishes, Japans and
Celebrated Hard Oil finish,
Masury's Colors, and the
Skidegate Oil Co's Oils.
42 Front street - - Portland.

MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

How few understand what a perfect fit is! That painful period of "breaking in" is deemed essential to every new outfit. This is positively unnecessary. The scientific principles applied to the numerous shapes and sizes of "the Hanan" shoe insures perfect fit, and their flexibility, absolute freedom from the tortures of "breaking in," as they are easy and comfortable from the first day. Sold everywhere. Ask your shoe dealer for them.
HANAN & SON.
EGGERT, YOUNG & CO.,
Sole Agents in Portland.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free.

Harrisonville, Shelby County, Ky.
Messrs. Fleming Bros.:
I am a practicing physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by you. At some more leisure moment I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 500 worms.
L. CARTER, M. D.

New York.
I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an *immense number of worms* in bunches and strings, many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.
MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth Street.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months, she procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms.

The Only Genuine
McLane's Vermifuge,
Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge,
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST FAITH IN PHYSICIANS.
There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, or BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP, for all diseases of the blood, when the patient had been given up by physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care, as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions. The SCOVILL'S BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is endorsed by all leading professional men.

THE NEW POTATO Garfield!
WILL BE
The Leading Market Potato in the Future.
Is very prolific, white, mealy, with a fine taste. Far superior to the "Burbank Seedling," "Snowflake" or "Peerless."
For sale at the Seed Stores of H. HANSON, 173 Front street, and H. WATERHOLDER, opp. Burton House

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend by this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate in the east.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

General Grant's Condition Shows an Improvement.

FIELD RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

A Leaf from the Trial of the Swindler Fish—Death of Richard Grant White—Sullivan and Ryan to Fight.

NEW YORK, April 8.—General Grant passed a very quiet night. There was no return of the hemorrhage, and official bulletins of medical attendants were quite reassuring. Rain poured down in torrents at intervals, and the only persons awake pacing the streets were the watchful policemen and reporters. About 4:30 Senator Chaffee and U. S. Grant, jr., emerged from the house and gave an encouraging report of the general's condition. General Badeau strolled slowly down towards Madison avenue at 6 o'clock. In response to a question he said: "The general has passed a very easy night, and is now resting quietly."

NEW YORK, April 8.—Grant sleeps, or appears to sleep at any and all times that suits his inclination, but last night his long rest began at about midnight, and until 5 o'clock it continued with little interruption.

12:30 P. M.—General Grant has been comparatively comfortable during the morning. He has coughed very seldom. Some temporary pain in the throat necessitated application of cocaine. He has taken his nourishment and has had no pain in swallowing. His pulse is now 64, temperature 99.

(Signed) GEO. F. SHRADY, M. D.

THE GENERAL STRONGER.

Drs. Barker, Shrady, Douglas and Sands consulted at 2 P. M. At 3:10 P. M. Dr. Barker came out. He said: "Our patient is stronger to-day than yesterday. His pulse also shows it. He dropped asleep after the examination. I have no apprehensions of critical results to-day or to-night."

3:20 P. M.—At the consultation to-day at 2 P. M. Drs. Barker, Shrady and Douglas were present. It was agreed that the treatment pursued the last twenty-four hours should be continued and that the general condition of the patient was improved. His pulse is now 66, and fuller; temperature 99.

J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.
F. SHRADY, M. D.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

The afternoon passed in absolute quiet, as did the morning hours, with General Grant. Mrs. Dr. Newman and Mrs. Whitelaw Reed left their cards. The expressed opinion of Barker that he felt no apprehension of serious results during the day or night served to allay immediate anxiety, and the shower cleared the street of the throng that had stood and stared at the house.

General Rosser, who achieved considerable renown in the confederate cavalry, called at 6:10 P. M. and left a box of flowers. He did not see Grant, but when he came out said: "He is better."

At 5:30 P. M. Mrs. General Grant and Colonel Fred. Grant and wife were in the library, and Dr. Douglas was asleep.

At 9:15 P. M. General Badeau emerged from the house. He said Grant was resting comfortably, and that the family felt so confident the general would pass a good night that they had retired to bed.

At 10:15 P. M. the following bulletin was issued by the physicians:

General Grant has passed a very quiet afternoon. His general condition is the same as at the last report. Pulse 64, temperature 98.6. He has taken food as usual.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

WYOMING CATTLE ASSOCIATION.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 8.—The stock growers' association reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning, with the largest attendance of the session. The finance report, after some discussion, was adopted. Expenses the past year were $48,959.32, receipts $37,011.06, a deficit of $11,948.26. The question of assessment was settled by the adoption of the following resolution: "Be it resolved: That this association appoint a board of equalization to regulate an equal and equitable assessment on all of its members from Wyoming, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana and Colorado; and that such assessment be equal in per cent. per head; and that all of its members share and share alike, and that each state or territory above named be represented by two members of this association from each state and territory above named. It is further resolved that nothing herein contained shall apply to any further assessment."

The report of the round-up committee was then taken up and adopted.

The veterinarian of the association reports that there are no contagious diseases among the cattle of Wyoming, but owing to the great danger of importing contagion the governor of this territory has given notice of his proclamation prohibiting the introduction of cattle from certain localities. This action the report considers wise and timely.

A resolution prohibiting the racing of horses on ranches or playing of cards as injurious to the morals of camps, was almost unanimously adopted.

The old board of officers was re-elected for the ensuing year. Adjourned *sine die*.

NO CHANGE IN THE NASHVILLE MUDDLE.

NASHVILLE, April 8.—There is no material change in the legislative complication. Republican absentees from the senate are still in a state of siege in a room in the Maxwell house, the doors to which are guarded by officers of the senate, waiting to arrest any of the besieged party who venture out, and prevent others from communicating with them. This morning in the circuit court Judge Reed imposed a nominal fine upon Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Kline, who disobeyed the writ of habeas corpus to produce the body of Senator Ramsey, on the ground that his disobedience of the writ upon authority of less than a quorum of the senate furnished no shield to the sergeant-at-arms. This morning Stanley H. Bell, a prominent local republican, was arrested by order of the senate for attempting to communicate the decision of Judge Reed to absentees from the senate.

PATTI TALKS OF MAKING A NEW HOME.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Report is published here to-day that Patti contemplates making California her future home. She has the Craig-y-nos castle in Wales, on which she has expended some $300,000, and if she can realize anything near that amount for the property, she will invest in California. The paper adds: "And what could be a more fitting retreat for this lovely lady when she shall have said 'Good-bye' to the stage. California is a paradise, and Patti on a fine estate in one of the lovely valleys of the Golden state, with no end of flowers, fruits, song birds, bright skies and balmy air, would pass her days in a peaceful retreat, which would offer the greatest allurements to one who has known the greatest triumphs of mimic life."

CYRUS W. FIELD RETIRES.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cyrus W. Field has resigned as one of the executive committee of the Manhattan railroad company, and to-day of the executive committee of the Western Union telegraph company. This he does to carry out a purpose, long since known to his friends, of retiring when he had completed fifty years of active business in New York. He came to this city in April, 1835, a boy of 15. After half a century he can claim release, and though he retains his interest and remains director in both companies, he wishes to throw the active management on younger men. His eldest son takes his place as member of the executive committee of the Manhattan company. Mr. Field sails next month to spend the summer abroad.

WANTS CARPENTER REMOVED.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Forest and Stream* will to-morrow publish an article calling on Secretary Lamar to remove R. E. Carpenter, present superintendent of the Yellowstone national park, on charges of neglect of duty, working in the interests of the improvement company syndicate, placing obstacles in the way of other superintendents, who are trying to do their duty, and of having laid claim to a portion of the national park when it was supposed the Vest bill would pass.

WESTERN WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The Western Waterways Convention met here to-day, and passed a preamble and resolutions setting forth the magnitude of the interests jeopardized by the neglect of congress to appropriate for their improvement, calling on the next congress to do so, asking the secretary of war to use the unexpended balance of the river and harbor appropriation for that purpose, declaring it the duty of the government to protect the harbors of the principal cities of the Mississippi valley, and that communication between the upper Mississippi and the great lakes should be established.

A SKEPTICAL SON.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A son of President Barrios left this city for Washington last night. "From information I have," he said, before his departure, "I do not believe my father is dead. I have received no trustworthy information of the fact. If it were true the American minister at Guatemala would have informed the government at Washington. All reports from Salvador are utterly untrustworthy. I believe the telegram from a friend to a gentleman in this city, requesting him to inform me of my father's death is a forgery, because it is dated from Salvador, while I know positively that the gentleman whose name is signed to it was in Guatemala next day."

THE CHICAGO OPERA FESTIVAL.

CHICAGO, April 8.—An audience of 6000 was at the opera festival to-night. When Mlle. Nevada made her debut here in "Mirella" she was given a warm greeting, and after concluding an aria in the second scene of the first act was rapturously cheered, and at the close of the act was recalled three times. Scalchi joined in the honors of the night, and was also warmly applauded. The attendance upon the opera has in no wise diminished, and the statement is made that every seat in the body of the house has now been sold for the entire season.

LIVERY STABLE FAILURE.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The firm of Ryerson & Brown, livery stable keepers failed yesterday. It has liabilities of over half a million, and assets that may equal that amount in time. The firm introduced cheap "black-and-tan" cabs in this city, and are large holders of the stock of the New York Cab company, which it is claimed will not be affected by the failure.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Police have discovered the body of Nelson Edwards, an East street dentist, who committed suicide by cutting his throat and body with a razor. The physicians' opinion is the man was two days killing himself.

TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Tammany committee on organization to-night adopted a resolution endorsing the prompt action taken by the administration to protect the interests and rights of American citizens on the isthmus of Panama.

SUIT AGAINST STANFORD.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Edwin Davis, formerly of San Francisco, has brought suit against Senator Stanford to recover one-sixth interest in the Central Pacific railroad company. The case has been taken under advisement.

MAKING IT WARM FOR MEDIUMS.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—The police have arrested many mediums and clairvoyants to-day and each was fined $25. The "Witch of Al. Streets" had no funds and went to jail.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Middle Pacific coast partly cloudy weather, and local rains. North and south Pacific coast, generally fair.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

FISH'S RASCALITY.

NEW YORK, April 8.—While General Grant, the old hero, is dying on the eve of the anniversary of Lee's surrender, developments in the trial of Fish, president of the Marine bank, present startling facts concerning the management of that concern, and the operations of Fish and his partner, Ward, whose rascalities brought on the scandal which undoubtedly hastened Grant's fatal illness. The following is from columns of similar examples:

"I hand you a note," said the district attorney to Fish, "dated March 1, 1884, in which Charles H. Armstrong promises to pay the Marine bank on demand the sum of $40,000. Did you understand that Charles H. Armstrong really promised to pay $40,000 on demand?"

"I believe that is his signature."

"Did you know Charles H. Armstrong was a colored messenger boy in the employ of Grant & Ward?"

"I did."

"Did you understand that to be a genuine and valid promise?"

"I did not expect him to pay it; I expected Grant & Ward to pay it."

"Is it not a fact that the note contains four separate and distinct falsehoods? that there was no loan to Armstrong? no loan on call? no loan at 6 per cent, and no security had been deposited as represented in the note?"

Witness replied that it was quite usual to have records made that way. There was no intention to deceive anybody.

AN INSANE MAN KILLS TWO MEN.

NASHVILLE, April 8.—This morning L. K. Eldridge, a patient in the insane asylum, suddenly seized a floor mop and struck Everett B. Buchanan, an attendant, crushing in his skull and fatally injuring him. The infuriated maniac next attacked Thomas C. Layton, a feeble epileptic, crushing his skull. He then attacked another patient, when an attendant from an adjoining ward rushed in and seized him. Both Buchanan and Layton died in a few hours.

A DESPERADO DIES GAME.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 8.—A private letter from the chief of the Seminole Indians says Thomas Cloudy, in command of a squad of Seminole light horse, crossed the Canadian river last week to arrest some Indian fugitives. They arrested two, but were resisted by Rector Rogers, a Creek negro desperado. Rogers fought like a tiger, killing Captain Tom Cloud, and mortally wounding Sam Cudjio before he fell. Rogers was shot all to pieces, and died fighting savagely.

A SHOCKING DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Edward Lambert, 23 years old, called at the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ann A. Mulligan, 136 South Desplaines street, at noon to-day, to see his wife, from whom he has been estranged. He shot and killed Mrs. Mulligan, and also shot and dangerously wounded his wife, and then killed himself.

MOTION GRANTED.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Judge Van Brunt to-day granted a motion made in behalf of Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, for a commission to be sent to England to examine certain witnesses there regarding Mrs. Dudley's sanity. Proceedings here are stayed in the meantime.

A SOLDIERS' HOME DEFRAUDED.

BOSTON, April 8.—Suit has been brought in the supreme judicial court for Suffolk by the soldiers' home for disabled volunteer soldiers against Benjamin F. Butler to recover $15,000 alleged to be due for failure to account while acting as treasurer of the home.

SPORTING NOTES.

CARVER DEFEATED.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 8.—The match pigeon shoot between Dr. Carver and L. H. Penrose, the San Angelo cowboy, for $500 a side, 100 birds, 30 yards rise, came off to-day. Penrose won, by a score of 90 to 8. Every bird of the 200 was hit.

SULLIVAN AND RYAN TO FIGHT.

NEW YORK, April 8.—John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan to-day agreed to a contest with small gloves at Butte City, Montana, June 16, for the champion belt, $2500 and two-thirds of the excursion moneys.

NOTABLE DEAD.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Richard Grant White died of gastritis at his house here to-day. He had been ill all winter. He was born in this city on the 23d of May, 1822. For nearly thirty years White has been constantly before the public as a writer of magazine and newspaper articles upon literary and art matters. He was also the author of articles upon Shakespeare and Shakespearean literature in both Appleton's and Johnson's cyclopedias.

THE FIRE RECORD.

COTTON-MILL BURNING.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 8.—The extensive cotton-mill of Morris Bros. at Groveville is reported on fire, and assistance is asked.

Come let the joyous tidings roll
From east to west, from pole to pole,
That woman's teeth, and lips, and breath,
No more shall suffer worse than death.
For SOZODONT with magic sway,
Preserves them now from foul decay.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales Reach Dublin.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

The War Cloud again Gathering over England and Russia—A Battle Reported Fought on the Frontier—Parisian Notes.

DUBLIN, April 8.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and their eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, stepped on board the royal yacht Osborne at Holyhead last night. They left Holyhead at a quarter past six this morning and arrived at Queenstown at half-past eleven. The Osborne was escorted across the channel by the Enchantress, a paddle-wheel yacht belonging to the navy. A large number of people had assembled upon the docks to greet the royal visitors, and Kingstown was crowded with people. The town was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. A number of excursion steamers thronged the bay, decked out with gay colored bunting, and six vessels of the channel squadron were in waiting, arrayed with flags of all nations and brilliant with various colored streamers. The Osborne was sighted when still ten miles out at sea, and when she drew nearer was greeted with salvos of artillery from the men-of-war. When the Osborne touched the pier and the royal party disembarked, the throng raised loud and enthusiastic cheers. Dublin presents a lively appearance, but there are many indications that there is no great popular enthusiasm. Outside the route of the procession the decoration of the city is far from being general. Another flag has been substituted for the missing one, and this is now floating over the Mansion house.

THE RECEPTION.

DUBLIN, April 8.—The lord lieutenant received the prince and his party, and the town commission presented an address of welcome. The princess, at the same time, was made the recipient of numerous bouquets. The crowd, which numbered thousands, kept up a continuous cheering during the reception, and cheered long and loud as the royal guests proceeded to Dublin. They arrived at Dublin at 2 o'clock and were accorded a splendid reception. In answer to an address of welcome presented by the citizens' committee, the prince said he was delighted to renew his acquaintance with Dublin. In the passage through the streets the party was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. Houses on both sides of the avenue were adorned with beautiful decorations, and the windows and roofs crowded with spectators eager to catch a glimpse of the future king and queen.

THE PRINCE SHAKES HANDS.

Along the route of the royal procession on its way to Dublin castle many persons crowded in past the escort of lancers. The prince of Wales took all these irregularities good naturedly, and reassured the displaced spectators by shaking hands cordially with all of them within his reach. Earl Spencer, Irish viceroy, was loudly cheered as he drove through the streets of Dublin in the procession. Lord Mayor John O'Connor, who is a strong nationalist, but who drove in official state with the royal escort, was loudly hissed by the nationalists. Nothing of welcome is visible on the city hall of Dublin, and the fact stands out so conspicuously as to force comment.

Fully 1000 students paraded the streets and marched to Dublin castle, singing loyal songs and carrying union jacks on the ends of walking sticks. The royal visitors were loudly cheered wherever they appeared.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

A grand stand had been erected at the railway station, and when the train bearing the royal party arrived from Kingstown an immense crowd had assembled. When the prince and princess had alighted they were greeted with tremendous cheering. They were escorted to the grand stand, where a large representative gathering had assembled. Here, when the enthusiasm of the crowd had been quieted, an address of welcome by the Dublin chamber of commerce was read. This address dwelt specifically upon the beneficent influence which the visit of the prince and princess would exercise upon the welfare of Ireland. It alluded also to the labors of the prince in the case of housing the poor of London, a subject, the address said, of great interest to many people in the Irish capital.

When the procession was about to start from the station several bands joined forces in rendering the air "God Bless the Prince of Wales." For a time considerable excitement was occasioned by some trouble to the royal carriage. As the horses drawing the carriage emerged from the depot they were frightened by the sight of the crowd and the glare of uniforms. The animals shied and pranced around for a few moments, and it was feared they would break away and overturn the vehicle, but the driver in a short time had the animals quiet and under control. This episode delayed the procession a short time, when it again moved off in perfect order.

The route was through Eastland street, Lincoln place, the next cross street, and Grafton street to College green, where the first stop was made. The green was literally packed with one solid mass of cars, carriages and people afoot. The advent of the royal party was hailed with tremendous cheering. One of the features of the procession was the presence of a marching force of students. They numbered an even thousand, were jauntily dressed, bore walking sticks as arms, carried two union jacks, four banners, and made the streets resound with the cheery and lusty singing of "God save the Queen."

THE PRINCESS WELL RECEIVED.

The princess of Wales captured the populace at sight. The refined beauty of her face and elegance of her figure were most artistically set off in a special costume of green, which had been made for the occasion. The dress was composed of a close fitting, dark green velvet bodice, with silk skirt to match, and a princesse bonnet, trimmed with beads and dark green feathers. This tribute to Irish colors, so deftly and beautifully made, was instantly recognized by the people, and her royal highness was everywhere greeted with applause.

After luncheon at Dublin castle, which was over about 3:30 in the afternoon, the prince and party proceeded to the Dublin society's show at Ball's Bridge. The royal escort on this trip was composed of Hussars. This escort was preceded by Earl Spencer, escorted by lancers. At Ball's Bridge the reception was just as enthusiastic as the one on College green, and the cheering along the route was hearty and unanimous. The exhibition was varied, one of the features being a series of extraordinary jumping feats. The grand stand, which had been altered for the occasion, was crowded with prominent persons.

AN UNNECESSARY PRECAUTION.

Police lined the railroad from Kingstown to Dublin during the passage of the royal train this afternoon. There was no occasion for their services. On arrival of the train at the station in Dublin the crowd broke through the cordon of police that surrounded the carriage of the prince, cheering him. The prince stepped from the carriage to the platform and shook hands heartily with scores of people as they crowded around him. The effect was electrical. The cheering became frantic and continued in an unbroken roar until the prince reached Dublin castle.

The prince telegraphed this evening to the queen at Aix les Baines, France, that he had a glorious reception.

The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night. The police had some difficulty at one time in preventing a collision when some nationalists began shouting "God save Ireland" and attempted to raise cheers for Parnell. An attempt was made to burn the Union Jack, which had been stolen from the Mansion house by students, but the attacking party was driven off by a combined force of students and loyalists, headed by 100 policemen with drawn revolvers. The mob took revenge by breaking the windows of the house from which the flag was flying.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TROUBLE.

THE AMEER WILL SUPPORT ENGLAND.

RAWAL-PINDI, April 8.—The grand durbar in honor of the ameer to-day was a great success and presented a brilliant and impressive scene. The viceroy sat upon a dais with the ameer upon his right hand and the duke of Connaught upon his left. After valuable presents had been offered the ameer he, in a brief speech, acknowledged his obligations to the queen and viceroy for the many favors extended him and stated he would render every service in his power by his army or his people. As the British had promised to help the Afghans beat off any external enemies, the Afghans would in the firmest manner stand side by side with the British against any common enemy. The viceroy presented the ameer with a magnificent sword. The ameer in accepting it said he hoped to strike therewith any enemy of Great Britain. The ameer was well satisfied with the ceremonies.

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR.

BERLIN, April 8.—The belief hitherto prevailing in official circles that peace would be maintained between England and Russia has undergone distinct change. Dispatches from Saint Petersburg say the war party is getting the upper hand, and the czar has agreed to appoint General Gourko and General Mourapotkine to leading commands in the Afghan campaign. In the event of war each will lead an army corps of 50,000 men. General Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, the governor of Caucasus, takes a staff of military surveyors to Merv, to report upon the progress of the massing of the troops and condition of the commissariat. He will command a third army corps.

A BATTLE REPORTED FOUGHT.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Standard* has a telegram from its correspondent in Russia, stating that a battle has been fought on the Murghab river, and that it is reported 500 men were killed. The dispatch was sent in cipher, in order to escape the vigilance of Russian censors. It is assumed the Russians were defeated.

RUSSIAN STOCKS UNLOADED.

LONDON, April 8.—Owing to a scare among German holders of Russian stocks, heavy selling orders were received to-day from Berlin and Frankfort.

LONDON STOCK BOARD.

LONDON, April 8, 1 P. M.—Consols, for both money and account, 97⅜.

FRANCE.

THE PARLIAMENT.

PARIS, April 8.—The chamber of deputies today took one ballot for president. Fallieres received 163 votes, Floquet 147, and Philippoteaux 83; no choice.

The senate voted a credit of $30,000,000 for carrying on operations in Tonquin, and adjourned.

Floquet was elected president of the chamber of deputies on the third ballot, receiving 179 votes to 175 for Fallieres.

Before adjournment of the senate to-day De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, stated that the preludes of peace with China were virtually concluded. Before, however, giving effect to the recent negotiations, De Freycinet was anxious to ascertain the opinion of the Chinese government, and had telegraphed to Peking today. He would be, therefore, unable to announce conclusion of the peace treaty until China should reply.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A *Herald's* Paris special says: The French are hurt, or pretend to be, by the sad absence of enthusiasm in New York over the Bartholdi statue. "Suppose we keep our statue," remarks a morning paper. "Our conduct might not be chivalrous, but it would be sensible. Paris would be richer in having a splendid statue." "If you don't want the statue don't take it," said a French senator to your correspondent to-day. "We should be glad of it ourselves." "Give it to us," chimed in a Swiss diplomat; "we should have no trouble in erecting it. Nature has provided us with ready made pedestals in our mountains." "Give it to whom you like," say most artists, "but take it away."

A DENIAL.

PARIS, March 8.—The report that peace was concluded with China without the knowledge of the French ministry is declared to be untrue. President Grevy, it is said, in the conference with Brisson on Monday, stated the exact position of negotiations. The ministers decided to secure a vote of a Tonquin war credit before conclusion of peace. They found that nearly the whole of the amount asked had already been expended.

DECLINE TO SHIP RICE.

HONG KONG, April 8.—English ship owners decline to ship rice for northern ports of China. They are exceedingly skeptical in regard to the promised protection of the English cabinet in consequence of the entire trade being diverted to German bottoms.

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS DISAPPOINTING.

LONDON, April 8.—Preparations of American exhibitors for the London inventions exhibition are disappointing to the hopes entertained in this country that America would show herself in force. Many persons who had signified their intentions to exhibit articles, and to whom space had been allotted, have withdrawn, thinking the American exhibition to be held in 1885 will show the goods to better advantage.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

LONDON, April 8.—An infernal machine was found to-day in the military hospital at Portsmouth. The authorities had been previously warned to look out for an explosion.

COMING TO AMERICA.

LONDON, April 8.—Henry M. Stanley hopes to visit the United States at the end of this month. He will stay but a short time.

CANADA.

A SPEECH FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

QUEBEC, April 8.—Hon. John Costigan, minister of internal revenue, in a speech at Levis, defended the policy of the government in the matter of the northwest rebellions. Concerning the half-breed claims, he said they were unjust and should not be recognized. The Metis had not been wrongly treated by the government, but after settling on the lands they had obtained on the Red river, they had demanded others on the Saskatchewan.

A SEVERE EXPERIENCE.

WINNIPEG, April 8.—Troops camped Monday night twelve miles out of Fort Quappelle. They suffered terribly from cold, the mercury falling from sixty degrees above zero to twenty degrees below. The wind blew thirty miles an hour, and had a clear sweep across the prairies and through the camp.

THE SOUDAN.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST EL MAHDI.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—An official proclamation has been issued, stating that the El Mahdi, acting in opposition to the principles of Islamism, has carried his seditious audacity to the extent of issuing further incendiary manifestoes in Hedjis and Yemen against Ottoman authority. Musselmen will regard the Soudanese agitator as an impostor and robber chief of the worst kind, and will treat the new appeal of fanaticism and barbarism with the same profound contempt as heretofore.

REACHED THE PLACE.

SUAKIM, April 8.—The guards and the Australian contingent, which left here on Monday for Hardouts, with orders to build a zereba at that point, have reached their destination.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

LAWTON CALLS ON CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The *Evening Star* tonight says: General Lawton of Georgia called upon the president yesterday, and said he wanted at the outset to relieve the administration of all possible embarrassment arising from his appointment to the Russian mission. He said he wanted the president to proceed in the case without any regard to him (Lawton) personally. His desire was that the president should act as if the appointment had never been tendered.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The attorney general is preparing an opinion with regard to the eligibility of Gen. Lawton to appointment as minister to Russia. It is understood the opinion affirms Gen. Lawton's eligibility.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The acting secretary of the treasury has requested all persons having preferred claims against the New Orleans Exposition, payable from the appropriation made by the sundry civil act of March 3, 1885, to transmit the same to the secretary of the treasury at the earliest practicable date. The director general of the exposition has also been requested to furnish a detailed statement of the indebtedness of the exposition outstanding at the date of the passage of the act.

AN APPEAL FOR SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A committee representing the Grand Army of the Republic, called on the President to-day and presented an appeal for the retention in government service of old soldiers. President Cleveland expressed himself very strongly in favor of the object of their visit.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1885.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—In the United States circuit court to-day Judge Sawyer rendered an important decision. The case was that of [illegible] Taft, a citizen of New York, versus Arthur W Bowman, insolvent fiduciary agent. She brought suit to recover $64,000 from defendant, after insolvency proceedings had commenced and attached his property. The judge decided that a foreign creditor cannot come in and attach property of an insolvent after insolvency proceedings have been begun, and thereby obtain priority over other creditors. The attachment was discharged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Arrived—Steamer Oregon, Portland and Astoria. Cleared—Steamer State of California, Astoria. Steamer George W. Elder, Victoria and Port Townsend. Sailed—Steamer George W. Elder, Victoria; barkentine Tam O'Shanter, Patterson, Astoria.

A QUIET NIGHT INDICATED

Dr Shrady says he will not send out any more bulletins to-night, unless something unexpected occurs. The general is sleeping, and the doctors think he will have a quiet night.

STATE DISPATCHES.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM ASTORIA.

ASTORIA, April 8.—B VanDusen, R. R. Hawes and B. F. Packard filed to-day articles incorporating the Lake River mill company. Capital stock, $25,000; headquarters, Astoria.

Cushing post No 14, G. A. R., was inspected last evening by Department Commander General Cuckins, after which came a grand reception and dance at Liberty hall. The ladies of Cushing relief corps served a sumptuous banquet to the boys in blue and their friends. Altogether it was one of the most enjoyable affairs ever given in this city.

The sea this morning gave up the dead body of Eddie Pitkin, who with his brother Frank was drowned two weeks ago near Fullinger's mill. Milton Coffinberry and B. Morrison, on their way to Skipanon, found the corpse floating with the tide between Smith's Point and Fort Stevens. They brought it immediately to town and the bereaved parents had the mournful satisfaction of seeing the body of Eddie laid beside his unfortunate brother. All the children of school district No 1 followed their late schoolmate to his last resting place.

UTAH

WILL TRY TO BUY INTO THE UNION

SALT LAKE, April 8.—A leading Mormon bishop says that the priesthood has concluded it will be cheaper to buy a statehood for Utah than to endure the annoyances polygamists are now being subjected to by enforcement of the laws; that they estimate that $1,000,000 judiciously expended in Washington next winter will effect the object. Among the laity this is now considered to be the plan of the Mormon campaign.

ARIZONA.

MORMON LEADERS SENTENCED

PHOENIX, April 8.—Mormon Bishop Stewart and Elder C J. Robinson, who were indicted for polygamy, were permitted yesterday to plead guilty to the lesser count of unlawful cohabitation. The judge then sentenced them each to ninety days in the territorial penitentiary. They are leading representatives of the Mormons in this vicinity.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON

A weekly newspaper at Ritzville is being talked of.

The first shipment of coal from the Black Diamond colliery was made Saturday last.

A party of fourteen persons from Garland, Kansas, arrived at Whatcom last week for settlement.

Several large cougars have been killed during the past week in the vicinity of Ferndale, Whatcom county.

The Pacific Bridge Company expects to have the Satsop bridge completed by the 1st of June. About thirty tons of iron will be used in its construction.

George Leonard, a farmer on Whidby island opposite Mukilteo, killed a large black bear near his house last week. This is the first bear heard of on that island for some time.

Monday the gas works at Olympia were sold by the Pacific Construction Company to the Olympia Gas Company, the latter being composed of citizens of that city. The consideration was $30,000.

Antone Anderson, an employe of the mill at Hoquiam, last Monday, slipped in some manner, and his foot came in contact with a running saw, and before he could be extricated it was nearly severed from the leg.

The new mining district, ten miles north of Camp Spokane, is promising well. Major C. D. Warner has men at work who have run a tunnel one hundred feet and cut a vein of silver ore six feet in width, assaying $60 per ton, they are also sinking a shaft thirty feet in depth, and have taken out ore from the top that assays $40, and now have a vein four feet in width which is still improving. Other claims yield large returns.

MONTANA

A $50,000 residence is being erected for Nelson Story at Bozeman.

The Granite mill at Phillipsburg is turning out $60,000 a month in bullion.

Captain J H Rodgers, one of the early pioneers of Montana, died at Missoula April 2.

Caplice & McCune have eighty men and sixty teams engaged upon the grade to the site of the new concentrator at Anaconda.

Bozeman contemplates the erection of a Presbyterian college. It is expected work will be begun in a month. Ten thousand dollars have been subscribed.

Lewiston, the proposed county seat of Fergus county, is promising a boom the coming summer. The place is favorably located and will make a nice little agricultural town.

The Anaconda Company is preparing to manufacture its own fire brick at Anaconda, instead of having to import them from Liverpool and Denver. It is now crushing rock from its quarry near Dillon, which will be used in the manufacture. We understand this rock has a very large per cent. of silica.

A young man named J. H. Bells met with an accident in Rankin's sawmill, in Missoula, last week, which caused his death. A cord fastened to his boot was entangled in the machinery, and before the engine could be stopped the body of the unfortunate man was lifted from the floor and swung around a shaft, receiving severe injuries. His death occurred the next day.

IDAHO

The Houston Press says the Lava creek people are rejoicing because of the arrival of numerous miners from Wood river, that Lava has a number of good prospects. But the whole district is not a drop in the bucket in comparison with the vast mineral [illegible] all about Houston.

OREGON

A number of brick buildings for business purposes are to be erected in Weston this summer.

CENTRAL AMERICA

BARRIOS MAY BE ALIVE

GALVESTON, April 8.—An inquiry to-day from the office of the Associated Press in this city to the manager of the Central and Southern American cable company at Libertad, San Salvador, asking for definite information regarding the death of General Barrios, elicited the following response: "It is a positive fact that a sanguinary battle raged for four days on the frontier of San Salvador. Beyond that no other positive fact is yet known."

SOUTH AMERICA

PANAMA IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Senor Becerra, Colombian minister, received to-day a cable dispatch from Buena Ventura, dated this day, which informs him that the revolutionists have possession of the city of Panama. The dispatch is from the governor of Cauca.

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

The steamship George W. Elder sailed from San Francisco yesterday with the following passengers for Victoria and Puget sound ports:

Victoria—R. J. Allen, Jr., W H Clark, J B Haslan, Captain Hardin, Mrs James, Miss M E Wright, D Simpson and wife, William Pike, J R. Hunter, T L. Coughlin, M Jarvis, Mrs E. Burnett, Miss J Reynolds, W Slothum, S S Ha[illegible]owell.

Port Townsend—Mrs. Nichols, C F Henry, A. Hann.

Seattle—J Hyde, S. Aronson, J A R[illegible]r, F. M Smith, wife and daughter, F M. Smith, Jr., Mrs. A. E Boynton, Charles Turney, John Young, Mrs. M E. Roberts, A. F Sewell, C W Young, J. Schlesender.

Tacoma—Mrs. Lottie Williams, Peter Richmond, Mrs. M. Moore, D H Haines, Mrs. M. A. Beck, C. H. Coze, E. O. Wheeler, R. Glen, G. Dixon.

To Regain Health
Use Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron.

CURRENT FUN.

OUT OF HIS JURISDICTION

Being elated over the prospective visit with her parents to Chicago, a little Sandusky girl startled her mother by exclaiming at the close of her evening devotions: "Good-bye God, I am going to Chicago."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

"Are you going to Newport next summer?" asked one actress of another.

"No, I don't think I will. I can't afford it."

"Can't afford it? Why, you have made over $25,000 so far this season."

"Yes, I know, but you seem to forget that I have a husband to support."—Puck.

HE CAME IN BETWEEN DRINKS

The act came to a close and the two gentlemen rose, left their wives and retired to the lobby [illegible] the latest quotations concerning lime juice.

Mrs. Brown remarked casually to Mrs. Smith: "Is your husband often [illegible]" "No, but he always comes [illegible] between drinks."—[illegible] Democrat.

WOMAN'S INNOCENCE

"It is as plain as the nose on your face, and there is no excuse for your [illegible]," [illegible] a husband [illegible] wife [illegible] the [illegible]

"[illegible] how can I [illegible] nose [illegible] face [illegible]" [illegible] answer that set him wild.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

ANOTHER BUSINESS ANECDOTE

Merchant—You wanted to speak to me?

Clerk—Yes, sir.

Merchant—What about?

Clerk—I hope you won't take offense, sir, but I'm doing exactly the same work as Mr. X and getting 30 francs a month less for it.

Merchant—Ah! indeed! Thanks. I'll have Mr. X's salary cut down at once.—New York [illegible]

THE USE OF NICOTINE

"My physician says that smoking shortens the memory."

"So I have noticed."

"In my case?"

"Yes."

"You surprise me. What have you observed?"

"I have observed that no matter how often I pay for the cigars you always forget to treat back."—Phila. Call.

TOO SAD TO BE CONTINUED

There was a little man
And he had a little [illegible]
And a quart or more of kerosene
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

PREPARING FOR FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

Young Man—Your daughter has referred me to you, sir.

Old Man—All right; you have my consent. Is that all you want?

Young Man—Well—er—one thing more I would like to ask, sir. If I should present your daughter with a diamond engagement ring would you be willing to—er—give me a receipt for it, in case anything unpleasant should happen.—San Francisco Ingleside.

THE WISE BOY THAT KNEW HIS FATHER

"Now, Johnnie," said his teacher, "if your father borrows $100 and promises to pay $10 a week, how much will he owe in seven weeks?"

"One hundred dollars," said Johnnie.

"I am afraid you don't know your lesson very well," remarked the teacher.

"I may not know my lesson very well," Johnnie frankly acknowledged, "but I know my father."—Flushing Times.

GETTING A TOOTH PULLED

"What do you charge for pulling teeth?" asked a countryman of a dentist.

"Fifty cents without pain."

"An' how much when it hurts?"

"Twenty-five cents."

"All right, mister. My old woman'll be up here some time durin' the forenoon with a jumpin' tooth, and you jes yank it out an' tell her the charges is all paid. There's a quarter."

AN EXCEPTION

"The more you fill a barrel the more it will weigh," said the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, is they any exception to the rule?" asked the urchin.

"None whatever. Everything you put in the barrel adds weight to it."

"I know an exception," broke in Bobby Sharp.

"I guess not. What is it?"

"Well, ma'am, the more holes you put in a barrel the lighter it gets."—Boston Sunday Times.

A CURIOSITY INDEED

"Can't you tell me, sir, where I might find a situation?" asked a young man of a Chicago citizen. "I am a stranger here."

"What at?" was the reply.

"Oh, anything at all. I am not afraid of work."

"Got any recommendations?"

"Well, no; but I am industrious. I am honest, I go to church regularly, I don't drink, I don't smoke, I don't chew."

"Ah, I see. Just apply around the corner at the Dime Museum."—Phila. Call.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY

"Yes," said the Honest Farmer, "I know there are people what always puts the big apples at the top of the bar'l, but I don't."

"That's right," exclaimed the deacon admiringly. "I have always tried to convince folks that that sort o' thing don't pay in the long run."

"If they'd go to the city once in a while they'd learn something. I always put my big apples at the bottom of the bar'l."

"That's the way."

"Yes, you see people has got so suspicious that they 'most always open the bar'l at the bottom nowadays."

CIVIL SERVICE

Civil service examining rooms.

Examiner (looking over John Smith's papers)—This man has made a bad botch of this mathematical question.

Principal Examiner—What is the question?

Examiner (reading)—If I owe William Jones $15, and promise to pay him $5 per month, how much will I owe him at the end of a year?

Principal Ex.—Well, what did he answer?

Ex.—He has it $5.

Principal Ex.—That man is a natural-born government clerk. [illegible] Mark him 100.—Washington Hatchet.

[illegible]

The minister last Sunday morning had preached a very long, [illegible] sermon on the creation of man, and one little girl in the congregation was utterly worn out. After the services she said to her mother:

"Mamma, were we all made of dust?"

"Certainly, my child."

"The preacher, too?"

"Of course. Why do you think he was not made like the rest of us?"

"Oh, because he is so awful dry, mamma, I don't see how the Creator could make him stick together."—Merchant Traveler.

IS THIS A "CHESTNUT?"

Professor in a Bowery museum—This ladies and gentlemen, is a dead Peruvian Indian. He has been dead for centuries.

Spectator—How is that his legs are crossed?

Professor—Ten of them were found facing each other. There were evidences of a game of cards in the middle of the group.

Spectator—It's very sad to think that they should have preserved symbols of wickedness in the tomb itself.

Professor—Right you are, my friend. Think of a man sitting in his grave and waiting for the last trump!—New York Herald.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ART

Lady (in art store)—Have you any paintings that you can guarantee to be real old masters?

Proprietor—We have a few, madam, that are well authenticated. What particular study or subject would you prefer?

Lady (a little undecided)—Well—a bit of Adirondack scenery, I think, or if you haven't that, Niagara falls in mid-winter would do.—San Francisco Ingleside.

Mr Bashful—My daughter is making surprising progress as an amateur artist. She recently painted a landscape which was so real that the lowing of the cattle could be heard distinctly.

Mr. Hashful—Pretty good; but my darter Sal kin beat that.

Mr. B.—What has your daughter been developing as an embryonic artist?

Mr. H.—I don't know ez she hez b'n doin' that, but she painted a picture of a green cowcumber so natural that it give the hull family the cholera morbus.—Newman Independent.

"What have you got there?" he asked of a little girl on the street car, who had a partly finished painting in her hand.

"I was going to paint a snow scene, sir."

"Ah! And you have it about half done?"

"Yes, sir."

"And how are you going to finish up this foreground?"

"I don't know, sir. I suppose it ought to show snow, but seeing it's so near spring, I thought I'd [illegible] the picture A View on the Hudson. There isn't much use for snow storms in summer, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

[illegible]

The recent report of [illegible] that its earnings were [illegible] [illegible] the same report. [illegible]

[illegible]

Well [illegible] During the three [illegible] twenty-six [illegible] we have [illegible] Wall Street News.

A FUSSY FAMILY

He was a fussy old man, and she was a society woman. One evening he suddenly [illegible] from [illegible] By the way, [illegible] we have a baby in this house about the time [illegible] went up [illegible] "Yes." [illegible] reception? "Boy, wasn't [illegible]" [illegible] Where is he? [illegible] Oscar [illegible] into the presence of his sire. Instead of whom [illegible] been [illegible] in the park [illegible] search [illegible] the daily papers [illegible] failed to reveal his whereabouts. [illegible] wealth is no barrier to sorrow, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the rich and the [illegible] creeps with its stealthy tread [illegible] the [illegible] a whole evening of enjoyment.

SMALL TALK.

A New England man has a trunk strap which has lasted fifty years. Must have all been grit in his family.

"Jill, is it true they tell me you are married?"

"[illegible] misfortunes never come singly."—[illegible]

Angelina—The man I marry must be handsome, brave, and clever. Jim—Dear me! How fortunate we have met!

A singer in a Michigan college paper anxiously inquires: "Why comes [illegible]" Have you thought of [illegible]

An Oakland obituary notice referred to the deceased citizen as having gone to a happier home. [illegible]

Not everything is faster in this country. In England they say a man stands for parliament. In this country he runs for congress.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Nine times out of ten the woman who is worth her weight in gold marries a man who is not worth his weight in scrap iron.—[illegible]

[illegible] a little girl, why [illegible] a golden calf? "Because they hadn't money enough to make a cow," was the reply.

[illegible] "I won't either."

[illegible]

[illegible] "Mamma," said she, "do you think I still [illegible]" Mother—Of course you will, darling! Clara—I don't think I [illegible] but I guess it's best I should. If I [illegible] long under five, perhaps I could get to heaven for half fare.—[illegible]

A boy took a walk with his father on Washington street, Providence, and as they were passing the insane retreat the son asked:

"Father, why don't we see any faces at the window when we pass by the retreat?"

"Because, my son," replied the parent, "their heads are turned."—Good Cheer.

A rather shabby-looking man applied to the chief of the Galveston police for a position. "Have you ever had any experience as a detective?" "Oh, yes," was the confident reply. "I once arrested a man who did some killing." "So you arrested a man who committed a homicide?" "Yes, he was a sort of a murderer. He wasn't a homicide precisely. He was a suicide. He killed himself, you know."—Texas Siftings.

"How does it happen, Bridget, that there are as many feet of gas charged for this month as last, when Mrs Blossom and myself have been out of town three weeks?" "Sure an' I can't tell, sor, savin' when the gintleman came to luk at the mayther it was six fate of coal and wood on top of it, an' he observed that I needn't bother wid it. He drank a luk at the [illegible] fingers. May be he added the six fate of wood an' coal, I dunno."—Harpers' Bazar.

The Lyon Medical says that Prof Malgaigne is much dreaded by students on account of his irony at examination. One day he was discussing some obscure points in a student's thesis, and the candidate replied almost at random. "Now, sir," exclaimed the irate examiner, "can you tell me what to create means?" "Create?" stammered the youth; "it means to make something out of nothing." "That's good, sir," said Malgaigne; "we will now make you a doctor."

PRESS TALK

A Washington correspondent says "men enter the White house gleefully and with an abandonment to merriment, but they come out looking as if they had been to a dentist's office."

Mrs Langtry is playing "The School for Scandal" in London. Let us see. Didn't Mrs Langtry play something very similar to that in the United States? Or was it Freddy?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

General McClellan's long-expected article on the Peninsular campaign will appear in the May Century, unless the general should conclude to change his base. "All quiet on the Potomac."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"I say, Charlie, who was that I saw you talking to this morning?" "Aw, he was a man who had made me a slight advance on a note." "Have you known him long?" "Yes, he used to shave my father." "Barber?" "No! Broker."—Merchant Traveler.

The small boy feels that it is tempting Providence for a leading grocery firm to put juicy and luscious looking oranges right out on the sidewalk and label them "Do not fail to try these oranges. They are very nice." [illegible]

When the price of cremation gets down to $10 to [illegible] funeral will not impoverish his family.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

"I don't feel very well this morning," explained Smith. "That baby of mine kept me walking with him most of the night." "He must be a chip of the old block," ventured Brown. "How's that?" "He lets the [illegible] fellow walk."—Philadelphia News.

"I wouldn't be so mean as to heap coals of fire on my enemy's head," said [illegible] "What would you do, then?" "Oh, I'd just throw ashes over the fence onto his asparagus bed. That would make him mad enough."—New York Journal.

A member of congress to whom was sent a free pass on one of the horse car lines in Washington has returned it to the company, with a request that it be given to some poor man. He, the member referred to, receives such a big salary that he can well afford to pay his fare.—Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

A correspondent writes that he knows of a man, who is an applicant for an important federal office, who recently wrote on a bill of lading, "Fraid threw." A man wrote to Mrs Garfield asking for the appointment to the [illegible] and added that [illegible] have that he would put up with the [illegible] berth."—[illegible]

The connexion to St. Paul, [illegible] of all the [illegible] lying between that place and Minneapolis gives the former city [illegible] St Paul [illegible] to determine whether [illegible] have been out of it or not.—[illegible]

Ruskin says: "In all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight can see the straight." If Mr Ruskin would only come to America for a year or two and get civilized he would know better than that. Many a free-born American citizen has come to grief because he looked for the straight and found nothing but a bobtail flush.—Somerville Journal.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Two thousand varieties of apple trees are now cultivated.

The cost of patents has now been reduced one-half in England.

The earnings of New South Wales railways increased $1,052,821 last year.

Of the cat, bear and squirrel the latter only can run down a tree head first.

A lad at Muskegon, Michigan, [illegible] only [illegible] weighs 235 pounds.

Birmingham, England, has the most extensive butter trade of any city in the world.

In Mexico there are eighty [illegible] mills, with [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In Morocco recently a man was accused of having stolen a bullock from one of the [illegible] native authorities who acted as judge in his own case and gave orders that the supposed thief should have his eyes cut out, which horrid sentence was carried into effect. A writer cites this as a sample of a series of brutal atrocities continually occurring in that country.

It is not generally known that nutmegs are poisonous, but Dr Palmer writes to The American Journal of Pharmacy detailing the case of a lady who recently died from eating a nutmeg and a half, and he points out the fact that the toxic effects of the drug are described in both the National and United States dispensatories.

According to the Bulletin of the Society of Naturalists of Moscow, the considerable destruction of pine forests is caused by the ravages of a species of mushroom, which takes growth on the surface of the wood and afterward penetrates and destroys the tree. Maps are given, in which the path of the destroying fungus is traced through the pine woods of Russia.

Baltimore is to have a "kirmess," the proceeds to go to a charitable institution. A kirmess is an entertainment illustrative of national dances. The one to be given at Baltimore will represent six nationalities, the Tyrol, Holland, Hungary, France in the days of Louis XVI, Spain and Sweden. It is to be a great society event, and the ladies in charge of each dance are preparing rich costumes.

Dr Howard Crosby thinks the ordinary pictures of David and Goliath very misleading, for although David was only about 17 years of age when he slew the Philistine giant, he was very large—like King Saul, whose armor he could wear—almost a giant himself—and hence the representations of him as a mere stripling are absurd. The fact that he had killed the lion and the bear ought to have taught the artists better.

A correspondent says poor Sara Bernhardt only receives a salary of $300 a day, and as she is compelled to pay out of this amount $180 to her creditors, she finds it almost impossible to exist. She, of course, has certain retainers, and entertains considerably, as she has always been accustomed to doing, and mentions as a special item of her extravagance that she lives in a house which has all the apartments heated to a regular temperature.

Prof Timothy Dwight of Yale theological seminary, is a wit as well as a scholar, and much merriment has been provoked in New Haven by the sarcastic remark, when Mr Todd said, during his notorious harangue against the classics, that he learned absolutely nothing of them while in college: "Yes, but we did as well as we could with the material at our command, you know." Prof Dwight was a tutor while Dr Todd was a student at Yale.

[illegible] Humboldt visited the city of Mexico [illegible] and at this rate, unless the lake is drained, it is known that before many years the City of Mexico will be permanently under water.

The following description of British rule in India is taken from a leading article in a Dublin paper: "It would be impossible to expect that the people of India could be attached to their masters. They are ruled with a rod of iron and taxed to their last farthing in the interest of the small colony of English [illegible] whose one object in life is to amass a fortune with the utmost rapidity, that they may return to England as speedily as possible to enjoy it."

Nottoway county, Virginia, the region inhabited by the first settlers, and made interesting by reminiscences of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, is fast returning to its primeval condition. "In twenty years it will be a wilderness," prophesies a visitor. The residents are old and sad. The young have gone to more promising regions. Their brows where cattle fed and the oak and pine [illegible] where the negro once cultivated [illegible] tobacco.

Apparently the cost of [illegible] Rue de la Paix has just been sold [illegible] the square inch.

This is what the [illegible] contents of the cellar [illegible] are to be sold by order of the trustees of the late earl of Lauderdale. There are over 400 dozen of old wine, all of the highest class. The great specialty is some sixty dozen of 1821 Madeira, bottled in 1844, with the following seductive label in the cellar book: "This wine went out to India and China with Captain Sir Thomas Maitland." There are also six dozen Madeira of fabulous age, labeled, "Brought home by Sir T. Maitland from the West Indies in the Pique frigate." There are some very fine old port and clarets between thirty and forty years in bottles, and a splendid collection of sherries, beginning with thirty bottles removed to Thirlestane Castle from Dunbar, having been bottled in 1770 in London, also ten dozen of old Rhenish, which came home from Malta, having been purchased by Lord Sydney Osborne at [illegible] for Sir Thomas Maitland.

An official report of the [illegible] municipal laboratory [illegible] coffee [illegible] pronounced pure [illegible] red earth, [illegible] vermicelli [illegible] vegetable earth, and [illegible]

[illegible] Robert [illegible]

While making improvements in [illegible] Mrs [illegible] It was [illegible]

It is reported from Paris that [illegible]

[illegible] railway. Long trains [illegible] engines would shake the structure [illegible] the difficulty, and a variety of experiments [illegible] the locomotive.

In Georgia [illegible] window [illegible] gas lamp [illegible] by means of a magnifying glass, and by placing his book or paper he [illegible] read by.

[illegible] sandy banks and [illegible] which is accounted for by the inhabitants [illegible] the [illegible] Dr [illegible] of the great [illegible] cholera [illegible] had reached a mortality of over two hundred a day out of a population of fifty thousand, at [illegible] was the excitement of that week to the frank and nervous strains of the people, and the psychical excitation inseparable from the sudden [illegible] business [illegible] the sudden damage and [illegible] establishing them abruptly interrupted [illegible]

The oldest and happiest married couple in the state of Kentucky are Dr and Mrs [illegible] of Lexington. Mrs [illegible] is [illegible] years of age, and her husband 94. They were married sixty years ago and are as lover like in their home life as married folks generally are at 40. Dr [illegible] is an active prohibitionist, and is at Louisville to attend the state convention. He is an eloquent orator, and at the last meeting of the Mexican veterans fairly eclipsed many of the younger speakers with an address of an hour and forty minutes duration, which was afterward published in full in several daily papers. Dr [illegible] is still quite hale and hearty and so is his good wife.

A clock on the twenty-four hour principle, possessing probably the simplest method yet introduced for indicating time upon the new enumeration, is giving satisfaction in London. It has only one hand and the figures twelve are placed as heretofore instead, however of indicating the hours, they indicate the minutes only, which are marked from five to sixty. The hours are shown on a sunk dial revolving under the upper dial, a space being left in the upper dial in which the next hour figure comes forward instantaneously upon the minute hand completing its circuit of sixty minutes. In short, the solitary hand marks the minutes and the small space shows the hour.

The largest apple tree supposed to be standing in the United States may be seen in the orchard of Delos Hotchkiss, Cheshire, Conn. Its shape is symmetrical, the trunk being round and with a seam or blemish upon it. There are eight large branches, five of which bear one year, and the other three the next year. Mr Hotchkiss gathered in one year from the five branches eighty-five bushels of fruit, but his predecessor harvested a crop of 110 bushels from the same five branches. The circumference one foot from the ground and above all enlargement of the roots is 13 feet 7 inches. The girth of the largest single limb is 6 feet 8 inches. The top limb is reached at a height of 60 feet, and the spread of the limbs is 100 feet. The age of the tree can be traced by family tradition to 140 years at least.

People who lay down carpets across the pavement for the convenience of their guests will do well to note the case of Wilson v. Ellis, decided in England by Lord Coleridge and Mr Justice A. L. Smith, on appeal from the Bloomsbury county court. Colonel Ellis gave a dinner party in Portland place, and laid a strip of carpet from his house to the roadway for the benefit of his [illegible] highway, and that those who [illegible] the [illegible]

JAKE THOMPSON

Charles A. Dana Exercises his Memory

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Editor Dana, of the New York Sun, who was assistant secretary of war when President Lincoln was assassinated, contributes the reminiscence of Jake Thompson. [illegible] the recollection of Mr Thompson [illegible] with the [illegible] Mr Lincoln. It was late in the afternoon just before his visit to the theater [illegible] A dispatch had arrived from the provost marshal of Portland, Me., saying that he had received information that Jacob Thompson would arrive in Portland during that night in order to take from there the Canadian steamer which was to sail for Liverpool. "What are the orders?" [illegible] the marshal [illegible] Stanton [illegible] "Order him to be arrested. But no. You had better take it over to the president." Mr Lincoln [illegible] room of the White House with his [illegible] washing his hands [illegible] "Halloa," said he, "what is it?" [illegible] the dispatch, he asked: "What does Stanton say?" [illegible] "Nothing but to have him arrested." [illegible] "I rather think not. [illegible] When you have an elephant on your hands and he wants to run away, better let him run."

About [illegible] the next morning [illegible] Lucius [illegible] and Mr Stanton [illegible] order for the arrest of Jacob Thompson. The order was issued, but Thompson was not arrested. As I was told some years later he had for some reason concluded not to go by way of Portland, but Halifax.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HOME

The capital of West Virginia is shortly to be returned to Charleston. Wheeling found it to be an unprofitable luxury.

Captain Thomas Sharp of the 17th U. S. Infantry, committed suicide March [illegible] at Fort [illegible], Dakota. Mental depression was the cause.

Bartley Campbell, the playwright, has purchased a dwelling on the south side of [illegible] street and Ninth avenue, in New York, for $21,000.

Rev Wilson Harris, treasurer of Princeton College, and a well known [illegible] minister, died suddenly March 23d of apoplexy at Savannah, Georgia.

The Bartholdi committee has so far raised about $185,000, of which over $160,000 has been contributed by citizens of New York. The [illegible] is needed to complete the work about $[illegible]

General Walthall, the new senator from Mississippi, is "as straight as an Indian, [illegible] and is noted for being a hard worker." It is said that he [illegible] more than $10,000 a year by his practice.

[illegible] who commands Samuel J. Tilden's steam yacht [illegible], which is in winter quarters at New London, has been ordered to get the yacht in shape for cruising early in April.

Frank M. [illegible], the actor, at one time a member of the Madison Square Hazel Kirke company, who was recently adjudged insane, committed suicide last week at Harrisville, West Virginia, while in jail awaiting transportation to the asylum.

Dan [illegible], the circus clown, is running a [illegible] concert in the tired quarter of New Orleans. [illegible] thousands upon the [illegible] from far and near. He gave [illegible] entertainment [illegible] 30 persons were present [illegible] of those were professional and other [illegible]

Moses Wheeler, an aged resident of Burlington, [illegible] grandfather [illegible] Returning home [illegible] he was [illegible] ample [illegible] and proved [illegible] his wife [illegible] was actually expelled from two of the colonies therefor.

"I must tell you," writes Keble, "of Miss Mitford's experiment, for he gave [illegible] to his servant quite a [illegible] but he [illegible] them all except the [illegible] Mill [illegible] till the [illegible] The [illegible] 'Christian Year' would prove [illegible] by some passages [illegible] could [illegible] them."

Rats can be compelled to vacate premises by using a mixture of chloride of lime and water [illegible] Rats have a great aversion to [illegible] of chloride of lime, and betake themselves at once as far as possible from it. [illegible] other mixtures [illegible] of chloride of lime and water is a safe [illegible]

Among the ships lying in [illegible] When she was built she was [illegible] first [illegible] China station [illegible] her for old timber.

Ten years ago a sensation was created at [illegible] County, Md., by the disappearance of Miss Belle Savage, the daughter of [illegible] Savage, a wealthy farmer, living near the place. The young lady was heiress to $100,000 in her own right, and no reasonable explanation of her disappearance could be made. Detectives in all the principal cities of the Union were engaged to search for the missing heiress and a large amount of money was spent, but without avail. Yesterday afternoon the lady was found in a tenement house in Baltimore in poverty and dying of consumption. She was so near her end as to be unable to speak, but she recognized her father by a faint smile. Where Miss Savage spent the last ten years of her life is at present a mystery.

FOREIGN

The Paris Temps says Patti has been engaged to make a tour of Germany by M. Pollini, the Hamburg manager.

A syndicate of Hamburg merchants has acquired a vast territory on the east and north of Lagos, a British colony of West Africa.

Mr Justin McCarthy has written a comic opera entitled "Francois, the Radical," which will be produced at the Royal theater.

The annual cost of maintaining the reading room of the British Museum is $125,000. There are over 100 employes, eighty-two of whom are engaged in taking out and replacing books. Their salaries range from $600 to $4,000 per annum.

The pyramid of Cholula, not far from the City of Mexico, is the most massive monument ever raised in America. Its base covers forty-five acres, it is 150 feet high, in terraces composed of stone and brick and natural soil heaped up in layers.

Great preparations are being made in Stuttgart, which is such a great resort for music loving Americans, for the musical celebration which is to take place there during the summer. The duke of Weimar is making active efforts to insure the success of the affair.

The question of the diplomatic relations between the Holy See and England, the United States and English speaking countries generally is likely to be solved ere long in the appointment of Monsignor Di Rende, now Papal Nuncio at Paris, to a high post at the Propaganda with the title of Cardinal Protector of English speaking Catholics.

In commemoration of Victor Hugo's eighty-third birthday anniversary, the Paris newspaper Gil Blas issued a supplement which is a veritable curiosity of literature. Some 250 admirers of the great French poet contribute to the general expression of homage, and the contributions, in every European and three or four Oriental languages, are reproduced in fac simile with the autographs of the several contributors.

The navigation of the Gambia river is about to be thrown open to ships of all nations. The navigation of this river has hitherto been confined to English vessels and to French vessels [illegible] the French being allowed to navigate the river by an act of the British parliament passed many years ago. The [illegible] step will [illegible] lead to an extension of the trade of the Gambia.

The supplement of the Paris newspaper Gil Blas issued in commemoration of the 83d anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo, is a veritable curiosity of literature. Some 250 admirers of the great French poet contribute to the general expression of homage and the contributions in every European and three or four Oriental languages, are reproduced in fac simile with the autographs of the several authors.

The nizam of Hyderabad has signified his intention of visiting England in 1886 for the purpose of being present at the opening of the Indian colonial exhibition. His highness will be the first Indian ruler of the first rank who has paid a visit to England. He will come over in state, attended by his ministers and a large suite, and already the preliminary arrangements are being set on foot for his projected tour.

A cable dispatch from Dublin says: Joe Smith, who subsequently turned informer, and who pointed out to Carey Under Secretary Burke on the day when the latter was assassinated in Phoenix park, has just died. Smith has been in a woeful state of health for months past. He has suffered from constant fear of meeting a death like Carey's. Another informer, Michael Kavanagh, the driver of the car in which the assassins escaped from the park, is now in an asylum a violent lunatic.

A new silver coin, equivalent in value to the Ecuadorian dollar, has appeared in the Republics of United States of Colombia, Bolivia and Ecuador markets. It is called a sucre, and is issued by the bank of Guayaquil, having been coined for it in a mint in Birmingham, Eng. The number so far issued is 300,000, but it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 will be required to [illegible] Bolivia [illegible]

A dispatch from Mexico dated March [illegible] says: [illegible] to this city [illegible] battalion from the state of [illegible] and followed by en[illegible] crying "Viva Mexico" and [illegible] The battalion will proceed to the Guatemalan frontier. The only exception to the general condemnation of Barrios' conduct by the press and people is found in the Spanish paper, El Voz de España, which is highly censured by the [illegible] Diaz's action in [illegible] that of a patriot [illegible] that General Negrete [illegible] 5th of May, 1862 [illegible] with a view of [illegible] publics threatened by [illegible]

PRESS [illegible]

If the Book of Prov[illegible] these days, it would [illegible] thou sluggard," etc., [illegible] Boston, thou slugger," [illegible]

New York World: [illegible] start in for the pre[illegible] postoffice, has within [illegible] democracy. He [illegible] institutions.

Philadelphia Press: [illegible] very pointedly declines [illegible] of liquor in the White [illegible] that this is to be a dem[illegible]

St. Louis Republican: [illegible] Pearson, the republican [illegible] York, is a surprise in [illegible] yet a precedent, all good [illegible] join in hoping that the [illegible] the administration will [illegible]

Chicago Herald: [illegible] to get an appointment [illegible] is Henry F Keenan, [illegible] has been provided by [illegible] comfortable position in [illegible] Even the greatest of the [illegible] cents the necessity of [illegible] house who can write.

Philadelphia Press: [illegible] his career as a statesman [illegible] committee on naval [illegible] tain in his private car at [illegible] month or so at his [illegible] dence. If this is a [illegible] tality, there will likely be [illegible] senate for a lot more of [illegible]

St. Paul Pioneer Press: [illegible] officeholder should [illegible] is a good one. The [illegible] those who conspicuously [illegible] But let it in addition [illegible] that they must go to [illegible] unto Caesar. By the [illegible] ward to vindicate [illegible] cratic official can [illegible] paign without discre[illegible] feat his party as sure [illegible] forehead a mark that [illegible] ture vengeance.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: [illegible] is in high glee over the [illegible] republican postmaster [illegible] not doubt but that the [illegible] the public wisely and [illegible] pent thousands of [illegible] Times well knows this [illegible] talks of "the principle [illegible] plain review of [illegible] was done simply as a [illegible] der it. "You helped [illegible] and was it this done [illegible] the about what it [illegible]

Lamar as a [illegible]

Chicago Journal's Wa[illegible]

A good story comes to [illegible] the democratic features [illegible] Lamar will be remember[illegible] inaugurate "a reform" [illegible] need of the department [illegible] he same time [illegible] up his apartment in [illegible] the auto offsets the [illegible] to make by the sale of [illegible] Adjoining his office there [illegible] occupied by the copyist [illegible] he had these crowded [illegible] it is said, had the [illegible] luxuriously fitted up. [illegible] and the costliest rugs [illegible] purchase all of course [illegible] pense. This is a sample [illegible]

The Office [illegible]

Cleveland Leader

Governor Hoadly says [illegible] to be a candidate for [illegible] that after his nomination [illegible] by the democratic state [illegible] which he paid $2000 [illegible] Hamilton county. It is [illegible] that when he ran for the [illegible] was the possessor of a law [illegible] a year, which he has since [illegible] lost. If, as alleged, he [illegible] the nomination, the [illegible] proved a pretty costly [illegible] $4000 per annum, which [illegible] induced him for the [illegible] He has had the honor of [illegible] it has been at a cost which [illegible] ill afford to pay again.

Is it a Test [illegible]

New York [illegible]

What is a test case? [illegible] poses of a group of [illegible] the same principles are [illegible] the definition hold good [illegible] the reappointment of [illegible] test case, as the Times [illegible] ously been urging [illegible] democratic president [illegible] postmasters of Philadelphia [illegible] and other large cities [illegible] their efficiency is not [illegible] Pearson's reappointment [illegible] tion, an isolated case, [illegible] test case?"

Steering Around the [illegible]

Washington [illegible]

Since the democratic [illegible] the civil service law it [illegible] house that the spirit [illegible] trampled under the feet [illegible] men who have applied [illegible] terms of which do not [illegible] have been told that if they [illegible] to resign, or can put them [illegible] the appointments will [illegible] wise from the White [illegible] not filled by the president [illegible] no terms, may be filled [illegible] can be found for them.

Rousing [illegible]

Mobile [illegible]

Our correspondent at [illegible] furnish the Register with [illegible] favoring the retention of [illegible] in office. The people [illegible] ances are being used to [illegible] pressed at the ballot-box [illegible] Instead of attempting [illegible] cratic party out of [illegible] these office-holders should [illegible] resignations. Let it be [illegible] as Cicero said of Catiline [illegible] senate chamber—Abi[illegible] Fugit !!! Scat!

Recognizing [illegible]

Rochester Democrat

Let there be no [illegible] has captured Washington [illegible] and mugwump friends [illegible] right. They insist that [illegible] the younger day," when [illegible] are all dead and the [illegible] impertinent and even [illegible] that a man shall be [illegible] before the treasury, or [illegible] shot negroes in cold blood [illegible] And so, they helped to [illegible] order. They seem to [illegible] work.

The Men who Kill [illegible]

Thomas[illegible]

A man with $1,000 [illegible] fruit of $659 months' labor [illegible] put a stout spade [illegible] himself for the sum of [illegible] private individuals [illegible] wages of 7000 or 8000 [illegible] do these highly ben[illegible] ciety for their [illegible] this last? No; by the [illegible] cannot, and shall not.

This [illegible]

Albuquerque [illegible]

The man who told the [illegible] Albuquerque was very [illegible] an irresponsible liar. [illegible] fall because the doctors [illegible] most of his money and [illegible] on their hands, and now [illegible] he can talk without [illegible] terms on us like a [illegible] lies. The health of [illegible] better than at present.

The Original [illegible]

Mr Ross O'Connell [illegible] that a letter written [illegible] mena in the flesh [illegible] murdered by her husband [illegible] which the people [illegible] Like the Moor, he [illegible] before slaying her. Mr. [illegible] it is murder would be [illegible] ambassador in London [illegible] speare may have heard of [illegible]

Not [illegible]

New York [illegible]

This suppose for [illegible] President Cleveland [illegible] week of his incumb[illegible] turn out of office, [illegible] green democrats, [illegible] taken the government [illegible] der." This [illegible] either is its [illegible]

[illegible] dressing for [illegible]

Beef and Iron wit[illegible]

DOLPH'S ANSWER.

The Memorial of the Legislative Assembly on the Timber Act.

MISTAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE

A History of the Whole Case Together with the Official Documents Concerning It

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Hon R. P. Earhart, Secretary of State, of the State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.—Sir: Your favor of 16th inst., inclosing memorial to Congress, passed by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon at its last session, representing that the legislative assembly was opposed to the bill as reported from the committee on public lands by myself, to amend the act commonly known as the "Timber and Stone Act," and protesting against the passage of that bill, and also against the passage of an amendment proposed by me to the coal land law, was just received. As you are the only person who has officially communicated with me upon the subject, I acknowledge through you the receipt of the memorial. When congress meets, should I conclude to again introduce bills to amend the laws referred to, while I shall feel compelled to apologize for the legislative assembly of Oregon, I shall present the memorial to the senate in connection with the introduction of the bills. I might, perhaps, in view of the fact that congress has already adjourned, and the bills referred to are no longer pending measures, well afford to remain silent and let time fully justify not only the propriety and wisdom but the absolute necessity of the amendments proposed by me, and make apparent the mistake which I think has been made by the Oregon legislature in its hasty action in this matter and if the memorial had been couched in ordinary, and my self-respect compels me to add, in respectful terms, I should have taken that course. I feel assured that as soon as the provisions of the present law and the object sought to be accomplished by the amendment proposed by me to the timber and stone act are understood, the press, every representative body, and every person informed upon the subject throughout the entire northwest will with united and earnest voice, demand the passage of the amendment. But believing, as I am constrained to do, that the memorial in question was conceived and brought forth in the interest of parties who already have a monopoly of the timber lands in the northwest and desire to keep the public land out of the reach of the people for their own benefit, I embrace the opportunity to say through you that I regret that a majority of the legislature of Oregon, as I believe unwittingly and through lack of information upon the subject, should have taken a course calculated to subserve the interests of the present owners of large tracts of timber land and to embarrass the enactment into a law of so wise and beneficial measures as the ones in question.

Perhaps members who voted for the adoption of the memorial were not aware that the bills referred to had been favorably reported without a dissenting voice from the senate committee on public lands composed of nine members, among whom was Senator Slater, and all of whom except myself were, by reason of long service upon the committee, familiar with all questions concerning the public lands. I believe I knew when I introduced the bills in question what I was doing. I think I understand perfectly now the necessity of the measures for the development of the northwest, and I say deliberately that every statement and insinuation in the memorial that such measures are in fact, or were intended to be in the interest of monopolies, are incorrect and inexcusable. The bills are in the interest of the people, and the measures are not local measures. The amendment proposed to the timber and stone act does not affect Oregon alone, but applies to the states of California and Nevada and the territory of Washington, and I regret to be compelled to state that I do not feel at liberty to be governed by the memorial, but must be governed in my action in regard to the measure by what I consider to be for the interests of the people of Oregon, and of the entire Pacific coast, and shall give the memorial such respectful consideration only as I think it deserves, considering the eminent source from which it emanated and the circumstances under which it was passed. The arguments in favor of the amendment proposed by me are, in part, given in the report of the senate committee on public lands to accompany the bill, of which the following is a copy.

Mr Dolph from the committee on public lands, submitted the following report, to accompany bill S 2482. The committee on public lands to whom was referred the bill (S. 2482) to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act of congress entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon and Nevada, and in Washington territory," approved June 3 1878 have had the same under consideration and report the same back with the recommendation that it do pass.

The act of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon and Nevada and in Washington territory, was intended to authorize the sale of lands chiefly valuable for timber for commercial purposes. In the first section of the act the words "and not fit for agriculture" occur. They were evidently put in the law for the purpose of excluding from the operation of the act lands which, although timbered lands, are of such a character as to be suitable for homesteads and which may be profitably cleared and cultivated. The secretary of the interior has construed the law to mean that if the lands when cleared of the standing timber and stumps would be fit for cultivation they cannot be purchased under the act and has suspended all entries of such lands. The result is that the law under this construction is useless and fails to accomplish the purpose it was intended to accomplish. All the land in western Oregon and in western Washington upon which valuable timber grows is good land and will, when cleared, if it ever is, of the timber and stumps be suitable for agriculture.

The natural wealth of western Oregon and Washington is largely in timber and the timber will never be extensively cut down and burned to clear the land for agricultural purposes. In most cases the man who takes a homestead or pre-emption claim upon such lands intends to secure his title for the timber by an evasion of the law so far as cultivation is concerned. The settler who would make the necessary bona fide improvement upon a quarter section of this heavily timbered land such as is sought for its timber, and should comply with the requirements of the homestead law would prove a damage instead of a benefit to that portion of the country. The cost of clearing such land is at least $100 per acre besides which the clearing would endanger the valuable timber upon public and private lands by the liability of the spreading of fires which are always set in the clearings during the dry season. Under the present ruling of the interior department the most valuable timber can not be purchased under the act of June 3 1878 provided the land could be cultivated after the timber is removed. To expect any one to make a home upon such land until the timber is removed for commercial purposes is idle. To allow parties to secure such heavily timbered land under any law upon the pretext that it is for a home is a farce. It is not taken for agricultural purposes and will not be. It should be sold as timber land. In western Washington, as your committee is informed, land can be purchased of private parties, from which the timber has been either cut or burnt off, for $1 per acre. The amendment proposed by the bill to the existing law is to strike out from the first section the words "and not fit for agriculture," and from the second section the equivalent words "unfit for cultivation," and so that land in the states and territories mentioned in the law, which is chiefly valuable for timber and which in its present state is unfit for agricultural purposes, and can not be rendered fit for cultivation except by an outlay in any case greater than the value of the land after it is cleared, can be sold for its timber, and the timber, instead of being wantonly destroyed for the purpose of clearing the land and made the means of wholesale destruction of the forests of the country, may be manufactured and made to add to the wealth of the country and the lands by that process fitted for agricultural purposes—so that parties can purchase this land of the government for commercial purposes and not be compelled, if they secure it at all to take it under the homestead and pre-emption laws and in most cases [illegible] the law as to cultivation, to procure title.

A bill passed both houses of congress at the last session providing for the repeal of the pre-emption law, the timber culture and desert land acts, and amending the homestead law so as to require thirty months residence before a homestead could be commuted and failed to become a law only because its friends were unable to get it up for consideration in the house. If these laws are repealed, as they certainly will be at the next congress there will only remain the homestead law and the timber and stone act under which title to agricultural and timber lands can be secured.

As stated in the report of the senate committee on public lands, quoted above, the secretary of the interior has construed the law in such a manner as to exclude from its operation timbered lands if they are susceptible of cultivation after the timber and stumps are removed. Such a construction, it must be apparent to everyone who has examined the matter, virtually renders the law useless so far as it applies to Oregon and Washington territory, as no man can truthfully swear that the timbered lands which are worth having in Oregon and Washington are unfit for cultivation in the sense above indicated.

As an argument against the proposed amendment it has been alleged that there have been frauds committed or attempted under the existing law. That is no doubt so, but there never was a law authorizing the sale of the public lands under which frauds have not been committed. Even under the homestead law, if we credit the official statements of the honorable commissioner of the general land office, great and extensive frauds have been perpetrated, but who demands on that account, that this most beneficent law should be repealed? If there have been frauds committed under the timber act let them be exposed and the guilty parties be punished, and the penalties prescribed by law, which certainly are severe enough, be enforced.

The following is a brief review of the history d by the rest of the city ... 's action in the matter is ... of a patriot and diplomat ... General Negrete, one of the ... of May, 1862, is recruiting Mex... a view of offering their services ... is threatened by President Barrios.

[illegible] COMMENT.

... the Book of Proverbs had been written ... days it would not say, "Go to the sluggard," etc., but it would read, "Go on, thou slugger," etc.—Hatchet.

N. Y. Herald: A man who ... for the presidency and who ... other has within him the ... He has grasped the ... [illegible]

... Miss Cleveland ... declines to interfere ... in the White house ... She ... [illegible] ... the republican postmaster ... in some sense ... that the wisdom of the ... administration will be justified ... Chicago Herald: The first ... an appointment under this administration ... Henry ... journalist and ... been provided ... Secretary Whitney ... position in the navy department ... the greatest of the cabinet officers ... the necessity of having a man ... [illegible] ... Senator Stanford ... career as a statesman by inviting ... inspection to go ... at his expense and ... his magnificent ... If this is a sample of California ... there will likely be a robust ... sale for a lot more of it.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The ... should be an "offensive partisan" ... The punishment ... [illegible] ... to Caesar ... law now ... to vindicate ... from office ... can participate in a ... and he ... as he sets upon ... [illegible] ... vengeance.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The New York ... the reappointment of ... republican postmaster of New York ... that the president would ... and well if he would ... thousands of faithful officials ... this is not the programme ... the principle involved? ... appointments ... as a payment for services ... helped me when I needed ... and I have done ... amounts to.

Lamar as a Reformer.

... Washington Special. ... to the surface ... first fruits of reform ... remembered as the first ... by the sale of ... It is now learned ... established a ... department ... the savings which ... the sale of horses and ... there is a room ... occupied by the copyist and other ... into other ... the rooms handsomely ... Parisian carpets ... divans and ... all of course at the government ... This is a sample of democratic ...

The Office Comes High.

Cleveland Leader, March ...

Governor Hoadly says that he ... as a candidate for re-election ... after his nomination he was ... the democratic state committee ... which he paid $2000 toward the ... county. It is said on good ... which he ran for the office of ... possession of a law practice worth ... year, which he has since been obliged ... If, as alleged, he paid $50,000 ... nomination, the office of governor ... a pretty costly honor ... per annum, which for the ... used him for the committee's ... has had the honor of playing ... as been at a cost which he now ... afford to pay again.

Is It a Test Case?

New York Tribune.

What is a test case? In law it is one that ... of a group of analogous cases ... principles are involved. Why does ... definition hold good in reform ... reappointment of Postmaster Pearson's case, as the Times and the Post have ... been urging since the inauguration of a democratic president, does it not follow that ... postmasters of Philadelphia, Brooklyn ... other large cities are to be ... efficiency is not disputed? ... reappointment be the ... an isolated case, what becomes of the test case?

Steering Around the Civil Service Law.

Washington Letter.

Since the democrats cannot break the ... civil service law it comes ... that the spirit of it may be ... trampled under the feet. A number of ... who have applied for ... of which do not expire for ... been told that if they can get the ... or can put them out through ... appointments will be made. ... from the White house that the ... filled by the president, and therefore ... terms, may be filled just as fast ... be found for them.

Bounce them Out!

Mobile Register (Dem.)

Our correspondent at Washington ... the Register with copies of all ... the retention of our political ... office. The people should know ... being used to defeat their ... at the ballot box. The republican ... Instead of attempting to cheat ... party out of half the fruits of ... office holders should at once ... Let it be said of ... was said of Catiline when he fled ... chamber—Abiit! Excessit! ... Erupit!

[illegible] the Situation

... mugwump ... Let there be no mistake. ... captured Washington ... mugwump ... They insist that we have ... when the issues of ... dead and the memories of ... odious. ... the treasury ... blood ... they ... to be satisfied ...

The Men who Kill Partridges.

Thomas Carlyle.

... with $1,000,000 a year ... of 1000 men's labor for a year ... spindesman to work ... for the sum of $150 ... individuals whose wages are ... of 7000 or 8000 other individuals ... highly benefited individuals ... for their wages? Kill partridges ... No; by the soul that ... not and shall not.

This would Seem to Settle It.

Albuquerque N. M. Journal.

The man who told the Santa Fe ... Albuquerque was very unhealthy ... He came out ... because the doctors in the east ... money and didn't want ... lands, and now that he is ... without coughing his ... like a spiteful cur and ... The health of Albuquerque ... than at present.

The Original Desdemona.

Mr. Ross O'Connell says in Notes and ... a letter written in 1602 mentions ... in the flesh." In Venice who ... by her husband in a fit of ... people believed to be without ... the Moor, he sent his wife ... Mr. O'Connell says ... murder would be known to the ... ambassador in London, and that ... may have heard of it.

Not a Hotel.

New York Evening Journal.

... for the sake of argument ... Cleveland had during ... incumbency turned ... out of office, and filled their ... democrats, how many years ... government to get into ... This government is not a ... hotel; and Grover ...

... Russia ... for Cuts, Burns ... Dr. ... and Iron will restore ...

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The natural wealth of western Oregon and Washington is largely in timber and the timber will never be extensively cut down and burned to clear the land for agricultural purposes. In most cases the man who takes a homestead or pre-emption claim upon such lands intends to secure his title to the timber by an evasion of the law so far as cultivation is concerned. The settler who would make the necessary *bona fide* improvements upon a quarter section of this heavily timbered land such as is sought for its timber and should comply with the requirements of the homestead law, would prove a damage instead of a benefit to that portion of the country. The cost of clearing such land is at least $100 per acre besides which the clearing would endanger the valuable timber upon public and private lands by the liability of the spreading of fires which are always set in the clearings during the dry season. Under the present ruling of the interior department the most valuable timber can not be purchased under the act of June 3, 1878, provided the land could be cultivated after the timber is removed. To expect any one to make a home upon such land until the timber is removed for commercial purposes is idle. To allow parties to obtain such heavily timbered land under any law upon the pretense that it is for a home is a farce. If it is not taken for agricultural purposes and will not be, it should be sold as timber land. In western Washington, as your committee is informed, land can be purchased of private parties from which the timber has been either cut or burnt off for $1 per acre. The amendment proposed by the bill to the existing law is to strike out from the first section the words "and not fit for agriculture," and from the second section the equivalent words "unfit for cultivation," and so that land in the states and territories mentioned in the law which is chiefly valuable for timber and which in its present state is unfit for agricultural purposes, and can not be rendered fit for cultivation except by an outlay many times greater than the value of the land after it is cleared, can be sold for its timber, and the timber, instead of being wantonly destroyed for the purpose of clearing the land and made the means of wholesale destruction of the forests of the country, may be manufactured and made to add to the wealth of the country and the lands by that process fitted for agriculture; the purpose is that parties can purchase this kind of land of the government for commercial purposes and not be compelled, if they secure it at all, to take it under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and in most cases to evade the law as to cultivation to procure title.

A bill passed both houses of congress at the last session providing for the repeal of the pre-emption law, the timber culture and desert land acts, and amending the homestead law so as to require thirty months' residence before a homestead could be commuted and failed to become a law only because its friends were unable to get it up for consideration in the house. If these laws are repealed as they certainly will be at the next congress, there will only remain the homestead law and the timber and stone act under which title to agricultural and timber lands can be secured.

As stated in the report of the senate committee on public land quoted above the secretary of the interior has construed the law in such a manner as to exclude from its operation timbered lands, if they are susceptible of cultivation after the timber and stumps are removed. Such a construction, it must be apparent to every one who has examined the matter, virtually renders the law useless, so far as it applies to Oregon and Washington territory, as no man can truthfully swear that the timbered lands which are worth having in Oregon and Washington are unfit for cultivation in the sense above indicated.

As an argument against the proposed amendment it has been alleged that there have been frauds committed or attempted under the existing law. That is no doubt so, but there never was a law authorizing the sale of the public lands, under which frauds have not been committed. Even under the homestead law, if we credit the official statements of the honorable commissioner of the general land office, great and extensive frauds have been perpetrated; but who demands, on that account, that this most beneficent law should be repealed? If there have been frauds committed under the timber act let them be exposed and the guilty parties be punished, and the penalties prescribed by statute, which certainly are severe enough, be enforced.

The following is a brief review of the history of the legislation for the sale of lands in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory, chiefly valuable for timber and stone.

In his annual report for the year 1875-6, the commissioner of the general land office renewed his former recommendation for additional legislation respecting the survey and sale of lands valuable chiefly for timber. The following is quoted from that report:

PINE AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS.

In my last annual report I felt called upon to make earnest representations touching the necessity for additional legislation respecting the survey and sale of that portion of the public lands valuable chiefly for timber. The matter seems to me of sufficient importance to warrant a repetition here of the views then expressed. They are as follows:

My attention has been attracted to what seems to me an omission in the laws governing the disposal of the public lands. During the last forty years the legislation relating to this subject has been prompt and apt in providing specific methods of entry and sale at discriminating prices of lands shown to be exceptionally valuable for other than agricultural uses, as instance the laws regulating the sale of such portions of public domain as contained gold, silver, iron, lead, cinnabar, copper, coal, sulphur, etc. The fact has also been recognized that the lands embraced in abandoned military and Indian reservations have been greatly enhanced in value by reason of their having been brought, by long severance from the mass of the public lands, to the very threshold of an eager market, and their disposal has been wisely provided for upon a judicious appraisement of such value; but I fail to find from the beginning of the government to the present time a single enactment of congress providing any distinctive method for the disposal of that vastly extensive and proverbially valuable class of lands known as "pine-lands." These lands are notoriously unsuited to general agricultural uses, but have been held subject only to pre-emption and homestead entry.

The product of these lands is of universal use and forms the staple of commerce of no inconsiderable portion of the nation. * * * It is true that the law provides that in the discretion of the president this class of lands may be proclaimed and sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, but the experience of this office shows this method to be entirely ineffectual for the reasons: First, that under the ordinary system of surveys the "field notes" cannot disclose with any degree of accuracy which are pine lands and which are not, and second, that there is little room for doubt that combinations are formed among purchasers at government public sales whereby prices are kept down to a merely nominal figure. The usual result is therefore the government receives the minimum price of the lands, less the large expense of three months advertising required by law. Another and greater evil results from such public sales under existing laws. This office having, as I have before stated, no reliable means of distinguishing pine lands, it is reduced to the necessity of including in the proclamation all lands supposed to contain pine. It results that only such small proportion of the tracts proclaimed as are known to the purchaser to contain pine are sold, while the great mass of them receiving no bid remain with the government as offered lands, subject thenceforth to private cash purchase without settlement, and become the easy prey of non-resident speculators, thus defeating the now well established and beneficent policy of the government in that regard. The remarks here made apply as well to the fir lands of the Pacific as to the pine lands east of the Rocky mountains, and are indeed of more importance as bearing on the question of the future disposals of "fir land," since the quantity of pine lands remaining unsurveyed and unsold is now comparatively limited. Under this state of facts I would urgently recommend the passage of a law providing:

First. That pine and fir lands shall not be subject to entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

Second. That a system of survey shall be devised by which the quantity of pine or fir in each smallest subdivision of a section may be at least closely approximated.

Third. That an immediate exploration by experts of the unsurveyed portions of those states and territories known to contain pine or fir be authorized, with the view of ascertaining the geographical situation of pine and fir districts or fields.

Fourth. That the reports of such explorations be followed by immediate survey of these districts.

Fifth. That survey be followed by immediate appraisal, proclamation and sale at not less than the appraised value, and for cash only.

As I have indicated in the foregoing suggestions, I am strongly of the opinion that the wisest policy the government can pursue in respect to this class of lands is that which will most speedily divest it of title in the same for a fair consideration, for the reason that depredations to an enormous extent are constantly occurring which existing laws are powerless to prevent and seemingly equally powerless to punish.

Further experience and observation leave nothing to be withdrawn from these recommendations.

* * * * * *

It is notorious that as a rule the soil itself of these lands possesses but limited fertility, and it is equally certain that such of them as are entered upon under the pre-emption and homestead laws are not generally so taken with a purpose of adding value to the tract by cultivation, but rather with the expectation of profiting by the after sale of the timber growing upon it. Through the facilities furnished by that provision of the pre-emption laws which, for unoffered lands, extends to applicants a credit of thirty-three months, opportunity is found under cover of the declaratory statement, which gives to the pre-emptor protection in his possession of the tract, to strip the lands of their timber and thereupon to abandon them without even the payment of the minimum price.

The citation and remarks under this head are chiefly applicable to lands of the class designated lying eastward of the Missouri river and along the Pacific coast.

At the forty-third congress a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the commissioner of the general land office, and which was officially approved by him, passed the house, but did not reach the senate in time to be acted upon at that session. At the first session of the forty-fourth congress Senator Kelly of Oregon introduced a bill in the senate (S. 8) for the same purpose. The debate in the senate was participated in by Senators Kelly, Howe, Sargent, Oglesby, Sherman and others. I have examined it carefully, and I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that notwithstanding these lands were occasionally mentioned as lands unfit for cultivation, it was in the sense in which the term was used by the commissioner of the general land office, and that it was the intention of congress in passing the bill to authorize the sale of lands chiefly valuable for timber like the densely timbered fir lands of the Pacific coast in quantities of 160 acres to each person who should purchase the same for his own use and at the price of $2 50 per acre.

In the debate upon the bill in the senate, Senator Kelly said:

Mr. President: I will simply state that this bill is a copy of one that passed the house of representatives at the last session of congress. It was then well considered by the house committee and a printed report made upon it. It came to the senate too late for consideration at the last session. At an early day in this session it was introduced by me, referred to the committee on public lands of the senate and received a full consideration before that committee at two or three meetings, and I was instructed by that committee to report it back without amendment and recommend its passage. * * * It will be perceived that the lands which this bill authorizes to be sold are those chiefly valuable for the timber. It is well known to everyone conversant with the disposal of the public lands that the only two modes now for the disposal of them are the pre-emption law and the homestead law, and with respect to the homestead and pre-emption laws they are for the purpose of enabling settlers to go upon the public lands, reside upon them for a certain length of time, make improvements, cultivate them, and in short to make a permanent home upon the land. This is the object of the pre-emption and homestead laws.

Mr. Howe—Will the senator from Oregon state why those lands cannot be entered?

Mr. Kelly. The senator from Wisconsin has inquired of me why those lands cannot be entered under existing law. They can be entered. This bill does not propose to abrogate either the pre-emption or the homestead law, but it allows any person to become a purchaser in the states of California, Oregon and in Washington territory of a certain quantity of land not exceeding 160 acres with [illegible] ... method, a quantity not exceeding forty acres. * * * *

Mr. Howe—If the senator will indulge me he does not quite understand my inquiry. There are no timber lands that I know of in Wisconsin or any of those states which have not been once offered for sale, and in accordance with your laws, therefore, they can be entered now by anybody who wants to buy them at ten shillings. Why cannot these lands be entered in that way?

Mr. Kelly—They never have been offered. The senator inquires why these lands cannot be entered. I will say they have [illegible] ... offer any lands on the Pacific coast ... [illegible] ... in Oregon they have ... two or three townships ... the policy of the government is ... [illegible] ... Now if the senator from Wisconsin will examine the bill he will see that it does not refer to any lands except those in the states of California, Oregon and in the several territories of the United States.

As I said the object is twofold. First, that the government [illegible] ... the government should get nothing at all ... [illegible] ... thought that many persons ... homestead ... would prefer to pay two dollars and a half per acre ... honest business and people will get the timber honestly instead of getting it from the public lands as trespassers. * * * *

I think ... of this bill are well guarded. It has been the object of the committee as it was the object of the house committee at the last session to protect the interests of the United States, and I think it has been ... better protected and ... committee ... will be glad to see it ...

Mr. [illegible] * * * * * Several years ago I remember a bill very similar to this was passed ... It was ... passed ... representatives of the Pacific coast in the last congress. The senate up to this time has never given the subject the attention it deserves. The simple proposition of this bill is that lands so situated, valuable for timber only, may be sold in a limited quantity of 160 acres—it ought to be 320 acres—for $2 50, which is the minimum price; that no person or association shall buy more than one tract, and after he once has bought it the right is exhausted. This is hedged around by oaths and papers and documents in every form which careful ingenuity can provide. If any senator, as the senator from Minnesota has proposed, can devise language which will still more guard that portion of this bill we should like it to be guarded, because while I would desire that there be an opportunity for our people honestly to carry on this business, I do not wish this land to be absorbed by speculators.

Mr. Oglesby. Mr. President, the committee on public lands is perfectly willing so far as it has anything to do with the settlement of this question that it should be fully considered by this body. The question is one that had excited a good deal of solicitude in the public mind. Year after year, since I have been in this body, in some shape or other the question has been recurring, so that at last the committee on public lands felt that they ought to take some step toward the settlement of the question of the disposition of the timber lands of the United States. The bill has received ample consideration, if I may say so, in the other house of congress at a previous session. It did receive pretty full consideration before our committee again this winter. Questions of expediency, questions of policy, questions of propriety in connection with the subject, as well as the question of legal rights, were over and over again and again considered. * * * One theory of this bill is this, of course it is a theory that rests merely in reason or rather in suggestion, I do not know how it may strike senators, nor do I know how it will strike the friends of timber culture and of the preservation of the national forests throughout the country, but the committee argued in this way. If we can get individuals to go along the mountain sides, along the ravines, along the gorges, along the border of civilization, along the border of agricultural lands—if we can induce citizens to go and enter forty acres, eighty acres or even one hundred and sixty acres of this timber land and pay the government $2.50 an acre for it here and there, making their claims in different localities through a forest on a given belt of timber and could get them to make these locations or entries or purchases rather, there would then be established a cordon of sentinels about that belt or grove of timber that would look after its preservation. One gentleman asks why not let the homestead men settle upon them? Certainly we should be very glad indeed to have them do so, but this bill provides that the timber lands to be sold must be of that kind which are not agricultural, or which are noted chiefly for their timber. The purchaser must make affidavit to that fact before he can purchase a tract. It is not mineral land, it is useful for nothing except for timber or chiefly for timber. Timber is growing in great abundance on the Pacific slope and we think that to induce the people of those states and territories to go to the land office and after pursuing the carefully guarded course provided in this bill, after due application, after public notice, after an affidavit that sets out in full everything of any possible interest so far as national or individual rights are concerned, to enter tracts of 160 acres will be good policy.

The honorable senator from Ohio suggests that those pine lands are chiefly profitable for manufacturing purposes. Does he not know that every farmer who has 160 or 320 acres of prairie land, would be very glad to have forty or eighty acres of timber land to go as an accompaniment with his prairie, though it might be three, five or ten miles away? * * *

Mr. Sherman said: "Mr. President, I am disposed to regard this bill with a good deal of favor and especially after the excellent speech made by my friend from Illinois. I look upon this bill rather in the light of a revenue measure than in any other respect. I suppose that by the operations of the bill we shall get some revenue from the public lands in these states and in no other way. It is manifest that the timber is rapidly disappearing, the government of the United States gets no benefit from it, and that the government now receives not even enough to pay for the expenses of keeping up the land system, because under the homestead and pre-emption laws we get nothing and the land is not cultivated at all. The operation of this bill however is to secure to the government of the United States two dollars and a half an acre for the timber lands in these localities and to that extent and with that view only it is a benefit to the government of the United States. * * * * * *

It is the settlement in a region of timber country that destroys the country by fires. That land in the peninsula of Michigan had existed for a thousand years beautifully timbered and was not destroyed by the fire lit by a pioneer or by a transient traveler or by a surveyor going his rounds through the country. Such fires were easily extinguished, but when there were fires in every cabin, settlers all over the country, they began to spread and destroyed vast regions."

I will not quote further from the debate, as my object is only to show that in the original act the expressions "chiefly valuable for timber" and "unfit for cultivation" were understood to mean substantially the same thing.

As I have already said, the secretary of the interior has construed the words "unfit for cultivation" in the act as it stands so as to virtually repeal the law. My attention was called to the matter and to the necessity for legislative action to carry out the intention of congress by a prominent citizen and land office official of the Pacific coast, who is well informed upon all matters affecting the public lands and concerning the material interests of the people of the Pacific coast.

I assumed, as I had a right to do, that the original act was a just and beneficial law, and subsequent investigation has convinced me that such is the case. The amendment proposed by me is only to strike out the words "unfit for cultivation" so as to avoid the embarrassment of the construction which has already been given to the law, and to prevent any future like construction.

The amendment is intended for the purpose only of carrying out the intention of congress in the passage of the original act, and securing the administration of the law as it was for years after its passage administered by the officers of the general land office. The necessity for some law, other than the homestead law, by which title from the government to the timbered lands in Oregon and Washington can be obtained, will soon be apparent. It is absurd to suppose that such lands can be disposed of under the homestead law without an evasion of its provisions and a fraud upon the law. The homestead law was not intended for the purpose of securing the ownership of timber for commercial purposes. Neither the original act nor the amendment at all interferes with the right of settlers to take any of these lands under the homestead law, or any other law for the sale of agricultural lands. In fact, land suitable for homesteads could not be taken under the timber act even if the amendment proposed by me should become a law.

The proposed amendment does not change in the least any of the conditions or limitations of the original act. The amendment only defines the class of lands which may be purchased under the provisions of the original act as lands chiefly valuable for their timber. Other states and territories have not felt the need of such a law for the reason that it was the policy of the government from the first attempt to dispose of the public lands, up to about the year 1880, as fast as the public lands were surveyed to offer them, agricultural as well as timber lands, at public sale, and those which were not sold at public sale were placed upon the market subject to private entry by any person without residence or cultivation to any amount at the price of $1 25 per acre. Under this system speculators were enabled to secure the most valuable lands before they were open to the settlers, and all the vast forests of the northwestern and southern states were either sold at public auction or entered at private entry as the timber was needed for the purposes of commerce, and all the public lands in the northwestern and southern states to-day, whether timbered or agricultural land, are subject to private entry, and nearly all of them at the price of $1 25. The amount of such land is about 2,000,000 of acres in Mississippi, 1,000,000 in Florida, 500,000 in each of the states of Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, 200,000 in Missouri, in the northern portions of Michigan and Minnesota 500,000 each. There were perhaps 50,000 acres in each of the states of Wisconsin, California, Colorado and Oregon, and in Washington territory.

It is estimated by those who are well informed that there are in the territory of Washington 35,000,000 acres of land, not including the inaccessible mountain tops. Of these 35,000,000 of acres about 20,000,000, or four-sevenths of the entire area of the territory, are timbered lands.

It appears to me that the necessity for some law other than the homestead law by which the timber of the dense forests of Washington territory can be obtained for commercial purposes, a monopoly of the lumbering business by the present owners of timber lands prevented, and that great industry stimulated, must be apparent to every one. It must be equally apparent that these dense fir forests will never be extensively settled and cleared, or settled at all except in fraud of the law by homestead settlers, but that the forests may be felled and removed for commercial purposes before the lands can be made available for agricultural purposes.

The state of Oregon has selected, as I understand, considerable quantities of timber land under the several congressional grants to the state for reclamation and other purposes. These lands have been offered and are being sold by the state with far less stringent provisions for the prevention of fraud than are contained in the timber act, at from $1 25 to $2 50 per acre. There have been [illegible] land to wagon road companies and railroad companies, which are now held by corporations and associations. I am informed that considerable tracts of timbered land have been purchased in Oregon and Washington territory at $1 25 which are also held by syndicates or corporations for speculative purposes.

I cannot understand how such associations and corporations should oppose a law by which the timbered lands of Washington and Oregon would be brought within the reach of the people, even in limited quantities, at the price of $2 50 an acre.

It has come to my knowledge that an agent has been sent from Washington territory by some interested parties to oppose the amendment proposed by me. It is safe to say that he was not sent to represent the public interests. But when the legislative assembly of Oregon takes action calculated to embarrass the passage of a bill which was intended for and, as I think, is adapted to the purpose of not only securing to the government some compensation for its valuable timber lands, but in bringing them within the reach of the masses of the people, stimulating one of the chief industries of the northwest and promoting the settlement and development of the country, I am constrained to believe that such action was taken without sufficient information upon the subject.

I subjoin hereto a copy of the bill (Exhibit A) introduced by me, in which the amendments to the original law are shown. The words in the margin appear in the original act as indicated.

There is another matter worthy of consideration. No one need flatter himself that no change will be made in the existing law for the sale of timber lands.

Accompanying this communication is a bill unanimously reported favorably from the senate committee on agriculture and forestry (marked Exhibit B). Every one can judge for himself which of the two measures is best calculated to promote the interests of the people.

Coming now to the amendment proposed by me to reduce the price of coal lands, I will only say that, in my judgment, it needs no explanation. The price of coal lands are out of all proportion to the price of other mineral lands. Many of the states have been excepted from the operation of the general law for the disposal of coal lands, and in them coal lands are sold as agricultural lands.

If anyone supposes the amendment proposed by me is not in the interest of the people as against speculators, after reading the report upon the bill made by me from the senate committee on public lands, and the intelligent and appreciative editorial upon the measure in THE MORNING OREGONIAN of the issue of December 21, 1884, and the other intelligent comments upon the bill by newspapers of Oregon and Washington Territory, I am willing to leave him to the enjoyment of his own opinion. As the legislature has adjourned, please give this communication such publicity as you deem proper. I am sir, respectfully yours,

J. N. DOLPH.

A BILL

To amend sections 1 and 2 of an act of congress entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory," approved June 3, 1878.

Be it enacted, etc. That section 1 of an act entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory," approved June 3, 1878, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

That surveyed public lands of the United States within the states of California, Oregon and Nevada and in Washington territory, not included within military, Indian or other reservations of the United States, valuable chiefly for timber (in the original act the words "but unfit for cultivation" occur here) and which have not been offered at public sale according to law, may be sold to citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become such, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person or association of persons at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and lands valuable chiefly for stone may be sold on the same terms as timber lands: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall defeat or impair any bona fide claim under any law of the United States, or authorize the sale of any mining claim, or the improvements of any bona fide settler, or lands containing gold, silver, cinnabar, copper or coal, or lands selected by the said states under any law of the United States donating lands for internal improvements, education or other purposes; And provided further, That none of the rights conferred by the act approved July 26, 1866, entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands and for other purposes," shall be abrogated by this act, and all patents granted shall be subject to any vested and accrued water rights or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may have been acquired under and by the provisions of said act, and such rights shall be expressly reserved in any patent issued under this act.

Sec. 2. That section 2 of an act entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington territory," approved June 3, 1878, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. That any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of this act shall file with the register of the proper district a written statement in duplicate, one of which is to be transmitted to the general land office, designating by legal subdivisions the particular tract of land he desires to purchase, setting forth that the same is unfit for cultivation and valuable chiefly for its timber or stone; that it is uninhabited; contains no mining or other improvements, except for ditch or canal purposes, where any such do exist, save such as were made by or belong to the applicant, nor, as deponent verily believes, any valuable deposit of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper or coal; that deponent has made no other application under this act; that he does not apply to purchase the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit, and that he has not directly or indirectly made any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he might acquire from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself; which statement must be verified by the oath of the applicant before the register or the receiver of the land office within the district where the land is situated; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he may have paid for said lands and all right and title to the same, and any grant or conveyance which he may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, shall be null and void.

A BILL

For the protection [illegible] for [illegible] the public domain.

Be it enacted, etc. That the ... public lands of the United States embracing natural forests and all ... lands returned by the public surveys as timber lands ... and the same ... [illegible] ... and existing laws and shall be disposed of only as provided in this act and as congress may hereafter provide.

Sec. [illegible] That every person applying to make an entry or filing of public lands under agricultural laws or the laws authorizing placer mineral entries shall file with his application an affidavit corroborated by witnesses stating that the land applied for is not exclusively timber land, and is more valuable for agricultural or mining purposes than for the timber growing thereon, and each such applicant shall state particularly his means of information and his personal knowledge of the facts to which he testifies, and every person swearing falsely to any such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury and liable to the penalties thereof, and all illegal entries of timber lands shall be absolutely void, and upon satisfactory proof shall be subject to summary cancellation by the commissioner of the general land office.

Sec. 3. That a forestry commission is created to consist of five persons who shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall receive a compensation of five thousand dollars a year each, and such allowances for assistants and expenses as congress may annually provide, and the duration of the commission shall be limited to five years.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the forestry commission to examine and classify the forests and public timber lands of the United States and to determine, subject to the approval of the president of the United States, what portions of such forests and timber lands should be permanently retained in reservation for climatic or other scientific or public reasons, and what portions may be disposed of without disadvantage to the public interests. They shall cause to be prepared connected maps or diagrams showing the situation and areas of public timber lands in each state and territory, and the president shall by proclamation designate the permanent forest reserves as the same shall be selected and approved as herein provided, and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office to cause exterior boundary lines thereof to be run and marked by durable monuments, and no further survey of any timber lands of the United States shall be made until [illegible]

Sec. [illegible] timber lands [illegible] shall be arranged in [illegible] classes [illegible]

First—Lands [illegible]

Second—Lands valuable chiefly for timber but [illegible] for cultivation.

Third—Lands partially covered by timber but suitable for homesteads and more valuable for agricultural purposes than for timber.

Sec. 6. That lands of the first and second classes shall from time to time be appraised under the direction of the secretary of the interior, and lists and plats thereof made, and the value of the timber shall be appraised separately from the land, in addition to the government price of the land.

Sec. 7. That the president may from time to time in his discretion by proclamation authorize the sale of [illegible] timber in aggregate quantities not exceeding twenty [illegible]

Sec. 8. That such sales shall be made under the supervision of the commissioner of the general land office [illegible] timber lands shall [illegible] highest bidder [illegible] subdivisions of sections [illegible] the appraised price [illegible]

Sec. [illegible] That lands of the third class when reported by the secretary of the interior [illegible] approval of the president shall [illegible] homestead entry.

Sec. [illegible] That the president is authorized to [illegible] of the land and naval forces of the United States [illegible] necessary effectually to [illegible] the cutting down [illegible] timber within the reserves [illegible]

Sec. 11. That if any person shall cut, remove, or destroy [illegible] every such person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars [illegible] imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding [illegible] years.

Sec. 12. That it shall be unlawful to cut or [illegible] from lands of the United States [illegible] or to export, transport, purchase or dispose of the same, or of any lumber, charcoal, pitch, turpentine or other product manufactured therefrom; and every person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than one year, and every person engaged in any such depredation upon timber or timber lands of the United States, whether as principal, agent, employee, carrier, mill-owner, manufacturer, vendor, or vendee shall moreover be liable in an action of trespass for the full value of the timber or timber product at the place of delivery; but nothing contained in this section shall prevent any agriculturist or miner from taking from his claim the timber necessary for domestic purposes or the support of his improvements, and no prosecution shall be entered against any settler on public lands for taking timber from unappropriated and unreserved lands exclusively for his own domestic use and the improvement of his settlement claim, and not for purpose of sale or speculation.

Sec. 13. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to knowingly erect, establish, or maintain upon public lands of the United States any sawmill or manufactory of lumber or other timber products, or to engage or be employed in the manufacture of lumber, charcoal, pitch, or turpentine upon public lands, or to use at any such mill, manufactory or works any timber cut or removed from public lands, and any person violating this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars in addition to the penalties hereinbefore prescribed, and all mills, manufactories and works so erected or maintained upon public lands shall be absolutely forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 14. That if any master, owner or consignee of any vessel or any officer or agent of any railroad company, shall knowingly receive for shipment any timber, lumber or timber product taken from timber lands of the United States with intent to transport the same to any port or place within the United States or to export the same to any foreign country, every such master, owner, consignee, officer, agent, and railroad company shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in the eleventh section of this act, and the vessel on board which any such timber, lumber or timber product shall be taken, transported or seized shall be wholly forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 15. That it shall be the duty of all collectors of customs in the public land states and territories, before allowing a clearance to any vessel laden wholly or in part with timber, lumber or timber products, to ascertain satisfactorily that such timber, lumber or timber product was cut or derived from private lands and not from lands of the United States, and it is also made the duty of all officers of customs, and of public land officers and special agents of the government, to institute prosecutions against all persons known to be guilty of depredations upon timber lands of the United States.

Sec. 16. That the penalties and forfeitures incurred and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid over, one-half to the informers, if any, or captors where seized, and the other half into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 17. That the acts of June 3, 1878, chapters 150 and 151, and the first and second sections of the act of June 15, 1880, entitled "An act relating to the public lands of the United States," and all parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Oh Yes, but what's the Use of Getting Mad Now?

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

John Wilkes Booth and Jake Thompson had accounts in the same bank in Montreal.

That Booth intended to kill Lincoln on the day of his second inauguration is well known. The calculation was that the murder of the president while he was taking the oath of office would throw the country into confusion, and that the confederacy would escape the impending conquest. Booth made a desperate effort to break through the line of policemen between the rotunda of the capitol and the platform.

The evidence recited in our Washington dispatch shows that in the nest of conspirators in Canada, of whom Jake Thompson was chief, there was a vivid expectation that Lincoln would be disposed of about that time.

These are not pleasant chapters of American history, but they are thrust upon the attention of the American people by the unparalleled insolence of the Cleveland administration in closing one of the great departments of the government in honor of the agent of the assassins.

The half-masting the flags of the interior department, including that on the pension office, in mourning for the man who attempted to introduce pestilence in our cities and to burn New York and Cincinnati, and planned insurrection and wholesale murder in the northwest, and there is grave reason to believe instigated the murder of Abraham Lincoln, is a disgrace that is horrible and a stinging shame.

Joaquin Miller's Daughter.

Washington Capital.

"When the cat's away the mice will play." While Joaquin Miller has been dreaming upon the jetties of the "Great River," oblivious of fatherly duties, his pretty daughter Maud has been falling in love and getting married without waiting for papa's consent and blessing. It was a clandestine affair, took place in Englewood, New Jersey, the "party of the first part" being the eldest son of J. Steele Mackaye the actor. The brace of erratic playwrights are equally irate, and probably the stage will become the refuge and support of their erring children.

American Women are said to be the most ever active [illegible] to be found and well they need to be considering the enormous demand ... upon them by modern schools, housekeeping and society. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham in preparing her celebrated Vegetable Compound had in mind all these countless demands on a woman's strength and her well known remedy proves every day it perfect adaptation to woman's special needs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NICE BABY CARRIAGE NEARLY new. Apply at 151 First st. 6a

FURNITURE FOR SALE THREE ROOMS TO [illegible] N. Twelfth st. 15 itmo

FOR SALE—IN CORVALLIS ONE OF THE [illegible] S. H. TOOK, Corvallis, Or. [illegible]

ONE GOOD FISHING BOAT COMPLETE, WILL be sold [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Portland Oregon.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE MOST STYLISH horse and covered cart in this city, together or separately. Apply to day at CITY STABLES. 4e4

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—LOCATED IN THE center of the city, doing a large and increasing business; will sell cheap or trade for real estate; owner has to go to California. Apply to CREIGHTON & CO. 3 Stark st. 3af

TO MILLMEN, ETC.—TO BE SOLD CHEAP for cash or on time with good security, a 12 horse J. I. Case portable skid engine and boiler with belting and filing complete, with or without same; 1 Evarts patent shingle machine, 1 belt planer, [illegible] Centennial surface planer, 26 inch, all nearly new. Apply to [illegible] Hood River, Or.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT 30 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value 1700 acres of prairie all improved. Inquire of C. H. MOORES, Salem. 2mtf

CHANCE FOR SMALL COLONY—900 ACRES east of Dundee in Yamhill county, suitable for subdivision into farms for 6 or 8 families. Price low. CREIGHTON & CO. 3 Stark street. 1 0 tf

FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER month—House, lot, stable, etc., at Sellwood. [illegible] Apply BENJ. I. COHEN, Room 4, [illegible] N. E. cor. Front and Ash. [illegible]

ONE, FIVE AND TEN ACRE TRACTS OF LAND for sale on the installment plan near the city of Portland. For particulars call on or address HARRISON B. OATMAN, No. 7 Stark street.

FOR SALE 108 ACRE IMPROVED FARM [illegible] miles west from Portland, on the line of the O. R. & N. Co. R. R., [illegible] acres in cultivation, 100 fruit trees, new barn cost $1500, good house, 1 mile from railroad depot, beautifully watered, all the land is good [illegible] ash swale, this is one of the best farms for vegetables, grass or fruit in the state. See or address HARRISON B. OATMAN, 7 Stark st. Portland. [illegible]

AN IMPROVED FARM OF 80 ACRES ON THE [illegible] valley for sale, located immediately on the line of the O. & C. R. R. 200 acres of it in a high state of cultivation, all fenced [illegible] HARRISON B. OATMAN, 7 Stark street, Portland, Or.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PORTLAND city property, an improved farm of 240 acres adjoining the town of Dayton in Yamhill county, the garden spot of Oregon. It is all fenced with good buildings, and the head of navigation on the Yamhill river. The Narrow Gauge R. R. passes the north end of the farm and the Yamhill river is the southern boundary of the farm. There are 130 acres of it in a high state of cultivation, with two small orchards, the balance is timber land. There is no better located farm in Oregon. I will divide the place up in tracts to suit purchasers or will sell it as a whole. This is the Old [illegible] farm and is going to be sold for just what it will bring on the market. For particulars call on or address H. B. OATMAN, 7 Stark st. Portland, Or.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ADMINISTRATOR. Notice is hereby given [illegible] James M. Martin, deceased. [illegible] 1885.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT [illegible]

B. O. SMITH, MONEY AND NOTE BROKER, No. 7 Stark st. [illegible]

PERSONS HAVING MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] would do well to call on [illegible] Law 13½ First street.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10 TO $500 [illegible] E. A. WELCH, Attorney at Law, 13½ First st.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT [illegible] security. MERRILL [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN [illegible]

LOST.

PUPPY LOST—A LITTLE BLACK AND TAN Gordon puppy, three month old, strayed away from [illegible] W. Park st. Anyone returning same will be [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED [illegible] Portland, O.

WANTS.

WANTED—COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS. ADdress "J. J. T." care this office. 8a3

WANTED—$1000 TO $2000 WANTED ON LONG time; ample real estate for security. For particulars address G. M. M., care Oregonian. 8 a tf

FROM MAY 1 A LAWYER AND HIS WIFE wish to rent communicating rooms in a strictly private family; best references. Address L. M. N., care Oregonian. 7a7

WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER—$800, on improved city property, will pay mortgage tax and 12 months interest in advance. Address J. R., Box 23 East Portland. 7a3

WANTED—TO TRADE FROM 40 TO 160 ACRES good farm land partially improved, ten miles from Portland, good roads, splendid location, for city real estate. For particulars inquire at room 19, Cambridge block, city. 4a1m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

GOOD BARBER OF STEADY HABITS WANTS situation in healthy locality. Address A. R. H., care Oregonian. 7a5

WANTED—WASHING OR HOUSEWORK, BY the day by a colored woman. Apply at Eleventh and Jefferson streets. 7a3

AN EXPERIENCED SHORT HAND WRITER desires a position as correspondent; references given. Address A. K. W., Portland, Oregon. 3a7

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as housekeeper in a small family or to keep house for two or three gentlemen. Call on or address 41 N. Fourth street. 4a5 sut

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE PLACE together, either on farm or in city; man good gardener, understands horses; woman plain cook or can wait on table. PLATO'S AGENCY, Dekum block. 8a2

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TAILOR FOR GENeral work. Apply at 58 Alder street. 7a3

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 451 Morrison st., cor. Fourteenth.

GIRLS WANTED—PLENTY PLACES at MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum blk.

MALE HELP FURNISHED FREE OF charge. PLATO'S Agency.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WHO can furnish bonds. Call or address 81 Taylor st., between 9 and 12 A. M. 8a6

TWO SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL SINGER sewing machines; capable men of steady habits and good address can find permanent employment. Apply to the Singer Manufacturing Company, 92 Morrison street, Portland. 3a9

AGENTS WANTED.

TEN EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS TO ACT AS general agents in Oregon and Washington Ter. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market, San Francisco.

FIELD, FORT AND FLEET, BY M. QUAD, OF the Detroit Free Press; most thrilling and authentic history of the war ever written. Agents wanted everywhere; secure territory at once. For particulars address J. W. WRIGHT, Genl. Agt., Box 579 Portland.

"FUNNY BOOK!" "I SHOULD SAY SO!" NO old jokes warmed over in this book. Brimful of wit from cover to cover. Apply at once; territory being rapidly taken up. Deal with a reliable house. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market street, San Francisco, Cal. 16ft

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE QUEEN protector; only practical rubber devices ever invented to protect ladies' underclothing when necessary to be worn; one agent on the coast sells twelve dozen monthly, giving a profit of $144. Sells everywhere. Address Campbell & Co., 9 S. May st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOLD FISH, LIMES, LEMONS, ORANGES, delicacies, rich candies, received by every steamer. Wholesale and retail at S. L. Stone's, cor. 1st and Ash.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between T. W. Bleick and Charles Bartran, doing business under the firm name of Bleick & Bartran, has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Bleick retiring. 7a3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE REGular annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. P. Hotaling Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 North First st., Friday, April 10, 1885, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. W. KERN, Secretary. Portland, Or., April 1, 1885. 1a6

NOTICE—ON OR ABOUT JULY 24, 1884, I GAVE my note to J. H. Ryan for $200, payable one year from date. On the 30th day of March, 1885, I paid said J. H. Ryan in full for said note, he claiming that said note was not in reach. I therefore warn any person from buying said note. (Sd) WM. H. H. MORGAN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES—SHIP TILLIE E. Starbuck, Captain Rogers, from New York, will commence discharging cargo at O. & C. R. R. Co.'s wharf, East Portland, on Tuesday, April 7. Consignees of cargo will please call at our office, pay freight and receive their orders. All goods remaining on the wharf at 5 P. M. of the day of discharge will be stored at risk and expense of consignees of same. 7a3 TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.

NOTICE TO COLUMBIA RIVER PILOTS—IN accordance with instructions from Board of Pilot Commissioners, I hereby notify all Columbia and Willamette river pilots now holding branches from the old Board to surrender the same to me within ten days from this date, deposit bonds and make application to the present Board for new branches. G. W. LOUNSBERRY, Sec. Board of Pilot Commissioners State of Oregon. Astoria, April 2, 1885.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD—Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.—Stockholders are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, corner F and Front streets, in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may legally come before the meeting. WALTER W. BRETHERTON, Secretary. 14m Portland, Oregon, March 14, 1885.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED BIDS ARE hereby invited by the Board of School Directors of School District No. 1, Multnomah county, Oregon, for the completion of the carpenter work of the new High School building. Said bids will be received at the office of Wm. Stokes, architect, 125½ First street, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of Friday, April 10th, 1885. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent of the amount of said bid as a guarantee that if the work is awarded to the bidder said bidder will contract and execute bonds satisfactory to the Board to perform the work according to the plans and specifications for the same. Complete plans and specifications will be found in the office of the said Wm. Stokes. Said work must be done on or before Saturday, August 29, 1885, under a penalty of thirty-five dollars per day for each and every day said work is delayed beyond said date. The Board of Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. 4e11 T. STRUBLE, School Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. INquire at 30 Washington street. 4atf

A GOOD PAYING ENTERPRISE FOR SALE TO right man at a bargain. Inquire at 129 First st. 7a3

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE UNDER NATIONAL hotel, 172 Front street; good river trade, a good bargain. 3m5m

$5000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a good established business. For full particulars address Partner, care Oregonian.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—ELIGIBLY LOcated on the Willamette river. For particulars apply to CREIGHTON & CO., 3 Stark street. 2a tf

$1000—PARTNER WANTED—AN ESTABlished office business; requires two to conduct it; handsome income for each. Get address from A. J. Welch, attorney at law, 13½ First street.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE AND BUSIness; most desirable point in Oregon; first class stock of jewelry, tools and materials; will sell all or part very low; reasons for quitting business ill health. Address JEWELLER, care Oregonian. 5a6

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM embracing all of what is known as Lady's Island, consisting of five hundred and thirty (530) acres, a part of which is fine meadow; has on the premises a comfortable house and barn, 24 good cows, horses, sheep, hogs and farming implements; said property is located opposite the young city of La Camas, W. T. A rare bargain, one of the best dairy farms in Washington territory. For particulars, terms, etc., address [illegible], La Camas, W. T. 28 tf

A GREAT BARGAIN IN MILL PROPERTY and land—$4000 will buy [illegible] acres of good land with perennial water power of 30 foot fall [illegible] mill already erected, a comfortable dwelling house [illegible] partially fenced [illegible] miles [illegible] of Dallas. Address ADAM BROWN, Dallas, Polk county, Or.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION, with a No. 1 store house 24x70 feet, with house attached suitable for a small family, situated in the center of the city of Philomath and a good shipping point on the O. P. R. R. For further particulars inquire of N. W. ALLEN, Philomath, Or., or of A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law, 13½ First street, Portland, Or. 2a4

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR [illegible] GO TO H. GERSON, [illegible] First and [illegible] streets.

PIANOS FOR RENT, TUNING AND REPAIRing, go to H. Wasserman, 107 Morrison st. 3t4

UNCLE IKE PAYS HIGHEST PRICE FOR [illegible] 68 First, near Pine.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING AND CLOAK making at Mrs. Ballard and Mrs. Phelan's, Pine street, between Third and Fourth. 7a3

FOR PIANO, ORGAN, SAFE AND FURNITURE moving call on [illegible]. Office at [illegible] First and Yamhill. 2a1m

A. [illegible] & CO. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, N. E. cor. First and Alder streets, Portland. [illegible]

[illegible] IRON WORK. BOILER MAKERS and general machinists. Building fronts and all kinds of [illegible] machinery and boilers. [illegible] 25 nlm

E. RICHARDS, DEALER IN COLUMBIA river salmon and all kinds of fish, wholesale and retail [illegible]. No. 74 Washington street, cor. Fourth, Portland, Or.

COLUMBIA SOAP CO., COR. SEVENTH AND [illegible] sts., Portland, Or. J. H. Wassmann, Propr. Manufacturer of washing and toilet soap. Orders by mail [illegible] prices. 7a1m

W. M. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

CLAIRVOYANT, TEST MEDIUM AND CARD reader. Will give seances daily regarding business, [illegible] marriages and absent friends [illegible] past, present and future. Valuable advice to those in trouble or affliction. MADAME MERCHANT, 37 Fourth street. 20m1m

SPECIAL—HAVING REMOVED OUR OFFICE to 109 Morrison st. and having on hand the largest stock in Portland, we make the following liberal offer: To parties contemplating the purchase of an instrument we will furnish a Piano or an Organ for next two months at wholesale rate, for cash, or on installment. Call on us and save money. GARDNER BROS., 109 Morrison, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—AT 55 N. W. PARK, COR. D ST., small furnished room, suitable for one person. 3a1f

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 331 Morrison st., corner Pacific.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, use of bath, convenient to street cars. 385 Yamhill street. 11m1m

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms with use of bath, one arranged for two gentlemen. 83 Seventh, cor. Oak. 23 tf

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR SINGLE; also hall for restaurant or other business purposes. 372 First st., corner Montgomery. 3a

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with bath accommodation. South side Jefferson st., bet. Seventh and East Park. 3a5

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for offices or light housekeeping. O. & W. M. S. BANK, corner First and Pine streets. 8a1m

THE RAYMOND HOUSE, 203½ FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St. George Hotel; fire-proof brick, the most elegantly furnished lodging house in Portland; rooms en suite or single. 27fm

FOR RENT TO FIRST-CLASS ROOMERS—NEWly furnished room, gentlemen preferred. McGinn's block, 132 Washington street, corner Seventh. Mrs. [illegible] 25 1m

SOUTH AND EAST FRONT ROOMS FURNISHed en suite $12, single $6; unfurnished suite $7 per month; also rooms furnished complete for housekeeping in the fire-proof building, 284 First, cor. Columbia.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS ON NORTH side of Alder st., near Ninth. 3tf

FOR RENT—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, No. 24 N. Front st. JOS. WAGNER & CO. 1M tf

TO LET—NEW 2 STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, $30 per month, No. 10 S. Sixth st. Inquire at No. 3 S. Sixth st. 8a1

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 172 FIRST ST., NEXT door to Yamhill. Inquire of Jos. Bergman, with O'Shea Bros., Central Market. 7a6

FOR RENT—TWO HOUSES, ONE OF 10 AND the other 8 rooms, very conveniently and centrally located. Inquire at 343 West Park st. 27

TWO-STORY DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS, MODern improvements. West Park st., bet. B and C. Inquire of S. Lowengardt, 23 W. Park, cor. C. 2a tf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE COR. SEVENTH & Main sts., 9 rooms; choice fruits of all kinds on the place. Inquire of Martin Winch, foot of Ash st.

FOR RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished house, for 6 months or longer; none but responsible parties need apply. Address Box 415, P. O.

$18 PER MONTH RENT—A COTTAGE ON east side of 15th st., bet. E and G. Inquire of C. L. Voss, Oregon Steam Bakery, or SE cor. 15th & G.

TO LET—APRIL 1—A TWO STORY HOUSE OF 11 rooms, hard finished, modern improvements, pleasant and convenient location. For terms and location address P. O. drawer 15. 11mtf

HOTEL FOR RENT—THE WELL KNOWN COSmopolitan hotel at The Dalles is offered for rent; the house is in good repair and doing a fine business. Address Cosmopolitan Hotel, The Dalles.

FOR RENT—THE 3 STORY BRICK HOTEL, Norton House, containing 80 rooms, cor. First and C sts., three blocks from the railroad depots and steamship wharf. Address E. T. WILLIAMS, 171 W. Park street. 3a

FOR RENT—LARGE HARD FINISHED HOUSE, suitable for hotel or boarding house, 25 rooms, and partly furnished, with bar room and fixtures. N. W. corner Thirteenth and S. Rent $50 per month. Apply at ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD. 7a1m

FOR RENT—THE FINE RESIDENCE OF WM. Sherlock, with the handsome grounds, garden, orchard and barn, beautifully situated at the north end of the city, will be rented at a bargain. 19mtf P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st.

FOR RENT—IN EAST PORTLAND—DWELLings, business and lodging houses and brick hotel, at greatly reduced rates. $40,000 to loan on real estate and personal security, for long or short terms; extraordinary bargains in real estate. Apply to CREITZ & LAMBERT, I st., bet. 4th and 5th, East Portland. 28 tf

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BOARD—SINGLE MEALS, OR BY THE DAY or week; woman cook. 81 Fourth, cor. Oak. 12tf

NICE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, first floor, with board. 202 Fourth and Jefferson sts. 3af

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH OR without board; references given and required. Address Box 676, Postoffice. 8a4

FOR RENT, WITH BOARD—HANDSOMELY furnished alcove room, also table board at reduced rates. No. 181 Sixth street. 3a tf

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 143 Sixth, between Morrison and Alder. 7a1m

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, furnished and unfurnished rooms, with or without board, by day, week or month. 175 Washington st.

TO RENT.

FARM FOR RENT—A NICE FARM OF 130 acres, good orchard and plenty of stock, crop all in. Apply at 189 Morrison st., Portland. 8a5

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. COHN & BRO., 170 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores. 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants. Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants; specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MAson and successor to H. Abraham), wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant; consignments solicited. No. 45 Third street. P. O. box 703, Portland, Oregon. 13mtf

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 123 First st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery. 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schutler Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. L. MURRAY, M. D., OFFICE, S.W. CORNER First and Yamhill. Residence at Charles hotel.

DR. C. F. GEIGER—HOMEOPATHIST AND SURgeon. Cambridge building, Third and Morrison.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—DR. MACKENZIE has moved to the S. W. corner of First and Morrison sts., over Fishel & Steinbach's clothing store. 24lm

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. HAWGOOD, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. England. F. E. HABERSHAM.

HAWGOOD & HABERSHAM, CIVIL ENGINEERS, Rooms 6 and 7, third floor, Labbe Building, 89 Washington st., Portland, Or.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND, CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 93 Front st., Portland, Or., sole ag'ts. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco, throughout California, the East, England, Australia, &c. They are unequalled in efficiency and economy.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 93 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for Willard's celebrated Lake Boat Rigs and small engines for general work.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Doheny, 109 Front, bet. Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 93 Front st., Portland, Or. Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE.

FRANK WOOLSEY, COMMISSION AND MERchandise broker, SE. cor. First and A, Portland.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & MAchinists' supplies a specialty. 86 North Front st.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. E. SMITS, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 24 North Front st., Portland, Or.

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware; 74 Front st., Portland, O.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS; 13 and 15 Front st., Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1885.

MANNING AND THE MONEY.

The new secretary of the treasury has engaged the services of a fresh expert, the first fruit of whose labors is a statement of the national debt in a new form. The new statement is not clearer or more compact than the old one Indeed it makes a jumble in some particulars of what was already simple and easily understood, yet it may have its uses in bringing the democratic mind to understand, through a statement under authority of its own administration, that Tom Hendricks and all the rest last year were lying intentionally and demagogically, in their talk about the surplus in the treasury.

The statement, rendered in the old form, would have made the cash in the treasury on the first of the present month amount to $48[illegible],474,174, against which there are outstanding in gold and silver certificates and other certificates of deposit, about $330,000,000, leaving a cash balance available of $1[illegible]3,813 451 This large sum has been held mainly for the purpose of giving steadiness to the vast legal tender paper circulation of the country Such reserve is necessary to prevent "corners" in the gold market like those formerly made in New York In other words, since we have so large a volume of paper, specie payments can be maintained only by holding a strong reserve of gold and silver in the treasury, just as a bank holds a cash reserve to protect itself.

The new administration, in looking into the treasury, finds the specie all there as reported by the "rascals" who have so long been keeping the books, and it also finds the record of certificates of deposit against it, as reported Finding the treasury all right, the first thing the new administration does is to set apart $100,000,000 in cash as a reserve fund for the redemption of the United States notes or greenbacks, alleging that the same is required by law, and as this method of bookkeeping adds the $100,000,000 to the liability column, the available cash balance in the treasury is diminished (according to the statement) by this great sum That is to say, the sum of $100,000,000 is specifically set apart as a distinct reserve to maintain greenbacks at par then deducting fractional silver coin and currency, which this new expert holds is not an available asset because it is not legal tender for more than $5—the amount of such coin and currency being $31,500,000—there is reported a net cash balance in the treasury of only $22,259,025 This is no more than a fair working amount for the business of the treasury.

This new statement is, in effect, a confirmation and vindication of republican management of the treasury department. Last year when Hendricks, Randall and other demagogues asserted that the times were hard because the republicans had locked up between four and five hundred millions of dollars in the treasury, the answer was that against the large sum in the treasury liabilities were also reported sufficient to offset much the greater part of it that the cash must be kept on hand to meet those liabilities, that the volume of currency throughout the country had not been diminished by the amount reported in the treasury, nor by any amount, since gold and silver certificates were in circulation for every dollar deposited therefor; that the government was not the owner of this money any more than a bank was owner of the funds placed on deposit in it and that of the remainder of the specie reported on hand there was only enough, after deducting what must be held to maintain the paper currency at par, to carry on the current operations of the government. All this is now confirmed by the new expert working under the direction of Secretary Manning But the democratic administration in one important particular goes further in the direction of "hoarding" than any republican administration has ever done No republican secretary ever withdrew, set apart and locked up $100,000,000 as a specific redemption fund not to be available in any circumstances for any current purpose nor had it occurred to any republican secretary that the subsidiary silver coin was not to be reckoned among the assets of the treasury on the ground that bondholders could not be paid with it.

The outcome of the whole matter is that the present administration is forced to carry on business substantially as former administrations did. There is no "surplus" to be "unlocked," and never has been Hendricks lied when he said last year "To day we have $450,000,000 of the people's money locked up in the treasury by a republican administration, and this it is that causes the stringency and distress of which the people in all parts of the country so justly complain What we demand is that this money be taken out of the treasury by the purchase of the public debt, so that it may find its way into the channels of industry and trade." Yet now a democratic administration reports that the money must be held as republican administrations have held it that no considerable departure can safely be made from republican methods, and that about all that can be done is to present the statement of business in a somewhat altered form Our democratic brethren who voted last year under the impression that they were to get their dividends out of the treasury surplus will wait awhile for them

TENURE OF OFFICE

In his order suspending the postmaster at Rome, N Y, the president gave notice that he "shall do all that is in his power to rid the public service of officials who exhibit such loose ideas of their duty to the government." He said, "If I cannot remove this delinquent postmaster I can surely suspend him" The power of the president in such cases is limited, though not exactly defined by the tenure of office acts of 1867 and 1869 Previous to the legislation of 1867 there had been no restrictions upon the executive's power of removal The exhaustive debate in congress in 1789 settled the principle that the constitution lodged with the president the power of removal from office without the consent of the senate This interpretation of the constitution was confirmed by the history of the government for seventy-eight years. It was not until President Johnson undertook to obstruct the reconstruction measures of congress that interference with the executive's power of removal was ever thought of as lawful or possible If the senate was not in session when a removal was made, a vacancy was created and the constitution had made provision for filling the vacancy by commission until the end of the next session of the senate If the senate was in session, the constitution had made provision for filling the vacancy by a nomination to the senate and in some cases the laws made provision for filling a vacancy ad interim without a nomination if the president was not prepared to make a nomination at the moment when he determined to remove the incumbent of an office

The tenure of office act of 1867 was a part of the emergency legislation of that period When President Johnson affirmed the policy of admitting the seceded states at once to representation in congress and to the enjoyment of all the rights they enjoyed before the civil war, and sought to carry this policy into effect, congress passed a law on March 2, 1867 the intention of which was to control the president's power of removal as it had been previously understood and practiced, by declaring a tenure of office, and by requiring the president, in the case of officers holding by that tenure to assign to the senate reasons for the removal It left him only a power to "suspend" the incumbent of an office for misconduct in office, crime, or incapacity, or legal disqualification to perform the duties, until the senate could verify the charges made against him and express its assent to his removal

It has been questioned by many democrats whether it was within the constitutional power of congress thus to restrict the president's power of making removals from office But the act of 1867 has been retained in a modified form on the statute book for seventeen years, and during the whole of this time the country has acquiesced in the assumption made by this law, that congress may regulate removals from office by statute, in connection with the prescription of a tenure of office. On the expiration of Johnson's term of office, congress, at the instance of General Grant, passed an act in 1869 which mitigated the restraining effect upon the president of the act of 1867, while it still retained to the senate participation in the making of removals from office The president was permitted to suspend an officer without making his reasons known to the senate, and the right of the suspended officer to claim restitution to his place was abolished If the president and senate cannot agree as to the proper occupant of an office it remains vacant, and its duties shall be performed by such other officer as may be authorized by law to perform the same in case of a vacancy in the office The president is authorized to suspend such officers as are appointed with the advice and consent of the senate, except judges, during a recess between sessions of the senate, and to appoint or reappoint others to fill their places But within thirty days after the beginning of each session the president is required to send to the senate nominations for all vacant offices, including those temporarily filled, and if the senate shall reject his nomination in any case he shall submit to them a second nomination What shall be done or what shall happen if there is no confirmation of any one the senate the act does not say

At present the power of the president remains restricted to this extent, that he cannot create a vacancy in any civil office now held by the incumbent for a term of years, or remove such officer without the consent of the senate Should he attempt to do so, it would be on the assumption that the present tenure-of office law is unconstitutional, and this makes a case for judicial determination, which would probably result in a decision that congress has power to regulate the subject of removals in connection with the tenure of office

THE GAS QUESTION IN NEW YORK

A committee of the New York state senate, after a close examination of the operation of the gas companies of New York city, have become satisfied that the interests of the city demand a special board of gas commissioners, with broad supervising powers A summary of the testimony taken has been prepared by the counsel of the committee, General Tremaine, from which it appears that the gas companies of New York are doing business on a fictitious capital of $47,000,000, on which dividends are paid, while their aggregate legitimate capital is only about $20 000,000. It states that the evidence clearly shows that gas can be furnished for $1 15 per 1000 feet, and even then the companies would still pay dividends of 10 per cent. on the capital invested. It shows that the present inspection of gas meters by state officials is a complete farce, and that consumers have actually paid larger bills since the consolidation, and the pretended reduction of rates, than they paid before It asserts that consumers have paid enough, over and above the cost of production and 10 per cent profit, to duplicate the present gas system in New York that in 1883 the average cost of producing gas was sixty cents, and the average charge to consumers $2 10, that fully 50 per cent. of the amount paid during the last ten years should have been returned to consumers, and that within that time the companies have paid to their stockholders $9,000,000 above the cost of manufacturing the gas.

The board of gas commissioners recommended by this committee are to have similar powers and duties with respect to gas companies that the railroad commissioners exercise with regard to railroads The board is to be authorized to certify to the cash capital annually paid by bondholders and stockholders, to supervise the conduct of the gas companies and to investigate the complaints made by consumers It is further recommended that the dividends be limited to 10 per cent upon the capital, any further earnings being credited to stockholders and consumers, that the price of gas be reduced to $1, [illegible] per 1000 feet, that the companies be required to make full reports annually of their business, and that a fixed standard of purity and illuminating power of gas be established by law

This notable attempt to call a great monopoly to account will be watched with interest by a great many cities in which monopolies exist which the people have in various ways tried in vain to overcome or remove and if the city or state of New York can devise a means of regulating the matter, and protecting the public without unjust or improper interference with private rights, it will set an example which will be widely followed. Mr Tremaine, a lawyer of ability, apparently believes that the principles of the decision of the United States superior court, in the Illinois warehouse cases, can be extended to apply to gas companies, and that the power of the state to make police regulations, and to entrust their enforcement to boards or commissions, with large discretionary power, is as clear with regard to the gas business as with regard to the railroads If this should be established, probably more than one board of gas commissioners would soon be created, and armed with large powers for the protection of the public.

The principle upon which this legislation is based has been successfully applied in the regulation of the great companies in several English cities It is this, that companies having a monopoly in the supply of any necessary of life, should be entitled to exact from the people dependent upon them a price sufficient to pay the companies a fair return for their investment, and no more. Or, in other words, the people are entitled to receive, and the government should see that they do receive, a share of the profits which they help to create In the warehouse cases the supreme court held that whenever a man or a corporation, dedicated property to the public use, the state could regulate the charges to the public for such use The soundness of such an extension of this theory as is proposed in New York will not be undisputed but we think that the supreme court, under the lead of Chief Justice Waite, would sanction a further application of the principle which it recognized in these cases

THE COMING CONFLICT

The news from the old world has become more pacific in its character War between Great Britain and Russia seems more remote But can it long be averted? It has been apparent to those who have watched the progress of events in central and western Asia, during the years that have elapsed since the Crimean struggle, that Russia's ambition met with but temporary check in the fall of Sebastopol The stream was simply turned into a new channel From that day to this her unconquerable desire to secure a footing upon the shores of warmer waters than those of the Baltic has been furthered by all the arts of Russian diplomacy, supported by the strength of Russian arms Inch by inch she has made her way southward on the map of Asia. The country of the Caspian gradually passed entirely into her hands, and from its shores the arts and arms of the White Czar have gradually absorbed the districts of Khiva, of Turcomania and of Merv and now he is face to face with British territory Here but one art will accomplish his desire That is the art of war

During the past few years a number of adventurous Europeans, among them the lamented Burnaby and O'Donovan, have traveled through the country over which Russia is now dominating between Afghanistan and the Caspian sea They have reported their impressions in volumes of great interest, both for their exposition of Russian plans and methods and as books of travel to please the general reader Other travelers have corroborated their statements and the impression all seek to convey is that which is already apparent to those who read the news "between the lines" Foiled in her purpose to secure control of a highway to the Mediterranean in 18[illegible], Russia determined to seek that outlet elsewhere always with an eye to the possibility of obtaining that highway by art or force England's hold upon India is a precarious one The woes of that country are of no less magnitude than those of Ireland, but America learns little of them except through an occasional fact made public by an Englishman who has a mind prone to perceive wrong and courage to denounce it, even on his own countrymen It would take but a small spark to kindle a greater fire than that of 1857. It is said that even Russian civilization would be accepted with pleasure after the taste of the British quality they have had. Russia knows this, and, while never losing sight of the hope that some day she may possess the coveted golden horn, the movement against India is made with the two-fold desire of opening the way to its accomplishment by threatening England in a vital spot, and gratifying a national hatred of English power.

It may thus be seen that the present petty dispute concerning a few miles of Afghan territory is only of importance in permitting further and completer preparations for a conflict that will undoubtedly be the most terrible of the present generation For several years past Russia has been building railroads and pushing her outposts nearer and nearer to India. For months past not a word concerning her movements in these districts has been made public except through Russian agencies Now and then rumors of marching armies and warlike activity reach us, but nothing definite is known In Russia itself active preparations have been in constant progress for months to place her army and navy in condition for war A large and expensive canal has been built to connect St Petersburg with the sea, and for the protection of its navy in case of attack on the defenses of Cronstadt Great fortresses have been erected on the borders of Poland, commanding the lines of railway entering Russia from the southwest, and indications are ample that she was never in better condition for a struggle than at present.

And England, too, is filled with the noise of preparation The recent lull in excitement has not been allowed to diminish the activity of her efforts The hasty resolve to abandon the Soudan, and even the expected attack on Osman Digna, was not taken through fear of defeat In the coming conflict England will need every man and "expect every man to do his duty" She is a great nation, and has a great name to maintain before the world. The recent battles in the Soudan show that Englishmen can still fight as well as when they stormed the bloody ramparts of the Badajos, and in the present struggle they will have far more sympathy here than in the campaign they have just abandoned for another and a greater Americans can never forget that England contains the homes of their forefathers, and the pages of her history are filled with memories of great deeds done by a common ancestry We may despise the policy of an English administration, but the English people still hold a few of the strings that move our hearts

THE HERO OF APPOMATTOX

Twenty years ago to-day Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox and the rebellion was ended General Grant was then the figure upon whom all eyes were centered He was the impersonation of the suppression of the rebellion It is a striking coincidence that on this anniversary he is again first in the thoughts of the people On that day twenty years ago every loyal heart beat quickly and every loyal eye flashed when the news was brought that the great Union general, in the fullness of the strength of his mighty army of loyal men, had terminated long years of war Among the vanquished of that day also there was at least a feeling of deep respect for the great conqueror who recognized and treated them as still the people of a common country, doing all that was possible for him to do to enable them to take up at once those peaceful avocations which they had left to engage the country in war And now they share with the people of the loyal states the common sorrow at the pain the silent soldier suffers under the shadow that must soon wholly obscure his earthly life The common impulse of the country was illustrated by the speedy passage of the retirement bill in congress as soon as it was known that the hostile action of the house of representatives upon it when first brought to vote had such a disastrous effect upon the progress of his disease There is always something extremely sad in the closing days of a conflict by a strong man with disease, and particularly sad has been the long struggle which General Grant has maintained The test of silent endurance which the days now closing have afforded were needful, perhaps, to show to our people the courage of one whose physical powers had time and again been put to the test These days have demonstrated that the noble qualities we admired in the bronzed and sturdy victor are inherently his, and shine none the less brightly when the laurel of triumph on his head, by the operations of remorseless nature has been supplanted by the crown of physical pain The strong contrast between the exuberant joy of that day twenty years ago and the sorrow of to-day has at least the alleviation of uncontestable evidence that both sections of our country to-day have a common feeling of tenderness and allegiance to the hero of Appomattox

The terms of the lease of the Central Pacific railroad to the Southern Pacific are severely commented upon in the east The lease is for 99 years, and its terms are the payment of all fixed charges, rentals, taxes, etc., and a minimum guarantee of $1,200,000 upon the stock, which is equal to 6 per cent upon the present market value of $30 per share. A railroad man is quoted as saying that the guarantee of 6 per cent on the stock at its present value of $30 a share, "just covers the amount the Central Pacific is obliged to pay to the government yearly for a sinking fund under the Thurman act" A New York special to the *Transcript* says that the stockholders "will not get a dollar The whole amount must go to the government, and the stockholders are left out in the cold This beats anything that Gould ever did in the way of a railroad steal" If the Thurman act had not been passed the government would lose its entire debt

Social pressure has proved too strong for Secretary Whitney, and he has revoked some of his recent orders sending to sea naval officers who have been hanging around Washington for years while their less favored comrades have "sailed the seas over." We are sorry that the new secretary of the navy has allowed himself to be socially bulldozed into going back on his own orders, and especially in a matter where firmness would have been most commendable

The prospect of a war between England and Russia is greatly lessened in the past few days There is still a good chance for a quarrel over the Afghan boundary question, but neither nation seems to be anxious for a fight England is left with a large stock of corned beef on her hands, and considerations of economy may perhaps influence her statesman to pick a quarrel with some inferior power, in order that the beef may not be wasted.

It would appear from the haste with which the French make peace with China that the claim of the Chinese that the French were thrashed in the recent battle was well founded It is said that Osman Digna, one of the generals in the false prophet's army, is a Frenchman. The English would better send the Chinese after him They appear to "get away" with the French with considerable success

The predominance of the legal profession in public affairs was never more marked than at present From the president down it is emphatically a government of lawyers Every member of the cabinet but one is a lawyer And yet people sometimes wonder why young men are so attracted to the overcrowded profession of the law The failures are many, it is true, but the prizes are also many and tempting

Some complaint has been made on the part of men who have gone from here to work on the Canadian Pacific railroad that the employment and wages promised have not been given After inquiring into the matter, THE OREGONIAN believes the complaint unfounded The company is still employing large numbers of men, and wages are paid as advertised

England will soon have a bigger gun than Russia can exhibit or, for that matter bigger than any other specimen of ordnance in the world It is in process of construction at Woolwich Arsenal and will weigh, when mounted, 110 tons, with a length of 43 feet and 8 inches, a diameter of [illegible] feet at the breech, and of 28 inches at the muzzle

Southern people express much sympathy for General Grant. It is quite to be expected, and does credit to their sentiments of humanity The spectacle of such a man undergoing sufferings so intense must move all hearts. It is not necessary to suppose that the south honors General Grant for his military and political career as the north does, for the supposition would be untrue; nor will the south hear of his death with the sorrow that will be so general throughout the northern states but the kindness and humanity of the southern people are nevertheless attested by their sympathy for him in the extremity of his suffering from a disease the most terrible that can attack a human being

Thomas Nelson & Sons announce that the revised version of the Bible will be issued some time in May. The exact date cannot yet be given Prices will range from $1 for the edition in single volume pearl type, limp cloth binding, to $52 50 for the edition in five volumes, pica type, bound in Turkey Morocco

Mr Cleveland has been in place five weeks and filled less than one hundred of the 110,925 places in the civil service Should this rate not be increased there will be over 110,000 "rascals" still in office when he turns over the government to his republican successor in 1889

An ingenious Ohio inventor has patented a "flag holder." No doubt there will be a big demand for it by the Oregon democrats who have failed to fasten their [illegible] in the public crib

The "lost cabin" is now being looked for in the Big Horn country That legend is as lasting and ubiquitous as the Wandering Jew

Twenty years ago this day (April 9) Grant received the surrender of Lee

MAY STYLES of Butterick's patterns at [illegible] Store 83 [illegible] st

NEW TO-DAY.

G. F. [illegible]

The People's Grocer.

251 & 283 Third, cor Jefferson

Sugar-Cured Hams	15c per lb
13 lbs Granulated Sugar for	$1
15 lbs Ex C " for	$1

STRICTLY FANCY

TABLE BUTTER

AND ALL OTHER

Supplies at Lowest Prices.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction on the premises No. 65 Salmon st (upstairs) bet Third and Fourth,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1885,

At 10 o'clock A M

The Entire Furniture and Fittings of Residence,

Consisting of

Brussels Wool and 2 ply Carpets
Fine Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suits
Spring Beds, fine Blankets Sheets etc
[illegible] Sets Walnut and Ring Cottage Chairs
Pictures Mirrors Stands
Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets
Lace Curtains and Cornices [illegible]
Lamps Hanging Lamps
Wide West Cook Stove and fixtures Crockery
Glassware and Kitchen furniture

N B—This sale affords an excellent opportunity to [illegible] buy furniture

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE!

On Saturday, April 18, 1885,

[illegible]

American Clipper Ship

MOUNT WASHINGTON!

1217 tons register Built at Saco, Maine, in 1867, of the best material Coppered and Copper fastened.

[illegible]

Will be Sold for Cash

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

For particulars apply to [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am pleased to announce that I have been appointed Manager for the Northwest of the

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON

Capital paid up, $5,000,000, Assets, $19 955,539

I respectfully solicit the continued patronage of policy holders in this powerful English Company, and a fair share of the patronage of my friends and the insuring public. EUGENE D. WHITE, Man'r.

29 Stark street, Portland, Oregon.

ANOTHER CHANCE

—TO—

Save Your Money

[illegible] the 10 SERIES of the

Franklin Building and Loan Association,

[illegible]

JOHN A. CHILD,

PRESIDENT

LEMONS! LEMONS!

90 Cases Sicily Lemons

Just arrived direct from New Orleans [illegible]

ORANGES! ORANGES!

Ex Steamer Columbia [illegible] Boxes

[illegible]

Wholesale Foreign and Domestic Fruits [illegible] 120 Front st cor Washington

Fast Time to Astoria!

[illegible]

STEAMER WIDE WEST

ON THE FOLLOWING FAST TIME

[illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

[illegible]

Friday, April 10, at 10 o'clock.

GILMAN & CO, Auctioneers.

[illegible] Are the Best

[illegible] 93 First st

A Y E R

Madame Dawn and My Summer in a Garden [illegible]

The Novels that are being talked about —

The Mystery of the Locks—$1

The Story of a Country Town—$1

Where the Battle was Fought.

93 FIRST STREET

NEW TO-DAY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

AT

[illegible] MASON & CO'S, 165 and 167 [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER IN [illegible]

MUSIC [illegible] piano guitar [illegible]

ANY ONE DESIRING [illegible] NEW [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER IN [illegible]

[illegible]

NEIMEYER THE MILLINER HAS [illegible] spring goods [illegible]

$6000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property [illegible] P O TOWNSDALE Agent [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DEscription [illegible]

STYLISH DRESSMAKING MISS M KIN[illegible] lately of New York [illegible] rooms 16 and 17 [illegible] cor First and Yamhill sts Guaranteed fit

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG gentleman who has thorough knowledge of German and French would accept tutorship Address [illegible] care Oregonian

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE IN THE CENTER of the best farming country [illegible] Cheney and [illegible] For particulars inquire at 1.6 First st or at the Emigration bureau

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH references to do about 5 hours work writing canvassing etc daily Use of convenient [illegible] apartment if desired Address Work P O box [illegible]

TOWN TALK OUR 5c TABLE LINENS 20c Sheetings [illegible] Ginghams [illegible] BURKE & McDONELL & CO [illegible] Third st

A COMPLETE LINE OF BOYS WAISTS 25 and [illegible] cents also children's white dresses and aprons 60c & upwards AT B HARTMAN & CO'S Third and Washington sts Portland Oregon

NO PAIN [illegible] Breath is vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth Sets of teeth $10 to $17 Filling at eastern prices All work warranted ERWIN BROS graduates Phila Dental Col Room 9 Union Blk

FOR SALE—IMPROVEMENTS ON A HOMEstead of 160 acres suitable for cattle sheep hogs and has [illegible] ten acres clear and fenced, house barn and other buildings farming tools etc Located in Clark co Apply at 58 N First street

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM [illegible] Burger etc Eingemachte Herrings German Pickles Sauer Kraut, Pickled Beans German Smoked Beef, Figues etc Assortment of family groceries [illegible] lowest rates Mrs M Baum 86 Morrison bet 4th & 5th

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of the association Second st bet Morrison and Yamhill Tuesday evening May 12 1885 at 7 o'clock for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and other business that may come before it.

JOHN A CHILD Pres't

FOR SALE 65 acres, beautifully situated, five miles northwest of Portland; 30 acres in cultivation, balance easily cleared, house, barn, orchard, etc., the furniture of the house, horses, wagons and farm implements and some stock, all go with the place for the small sum of $3500, on easy terms. CREIGHTON & CO, 18 Stark street.

TO THE TRADE.

MACRAME TWINE AND [illegible] B HAYMAN & CO [illegible]

COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE

[illegible] W SHOWER, Treasurer of Multnomah county [illegible] Portland Or April 8 85

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Trade will be held at its rooms in New Market block on Monday evening April 13 at [illegible]

PORTLAND—ALBINA.

THE STEAMER ROWENA WILL LEAVE ON and after April 10 Washington st every hour from 6 A M [illegible] last trip at 7 P M [illegible]

BASE BALL

Excursion to Vancouver, Sunday, April 12.

STARS of Portland vs AMERICAN STARS of Vancouver [illegible]

Steamer McCully [illegible]

Tickets—Round Trip 50c children half price

HOSIERY.

GLOVES,

AND

HANDKERCHIEFS.

We are now showing

New and Attractive Lines

Of these Goods for the early Spring Wear

HAT SASHES

At Lowest Prices.

OLDS & KING.

186 First Street.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL?

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE VERY BEST [illegible]

Do you want to sell your Farm, Mill Mine Hotel [illegible] For particulars address

L S & A [illegible] COWAN,

[illegible]

Established 1857

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies

[illegible]

Factory at Walling's Mill

Salesroom cor Third and E sts

ST. DAVID'S,

715 Howard St, Near Third, San Francisco

[illegible]

R HUGHES, Proprietor

At Market street Ferry [illegible]

Elocution

Private or class lessons. A. R. Luse, cor 4th and Main.

NEW TO-DAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.

March 30.

A. Onderdonk Yale or Superintendent

Reports circulated that passes returned from Hammond, cause no work. Wire me a statement of facts Large number waiting to be assured of work.

R. D. PITT.

The following is the answer

Hammond, B C, March 30

To R. D PITT

Plenty of work and free transportation from Hammond to Suzanne, east end of track None have been refused passes.

M J HANAY,

Gen. Supt C P R R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.

General Superintendent's Office,

Yale, B C March 28, 1885

Mr R D Pitt, Portland

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 21st inst. to hand and note the newspaper items attached. Your offer to "Oregonian" of 20th February is It states matters exactly as they are. Quite a number of the men you sent up here, and whom on your list are classed as laborers and willing to work as such, but on representing themselves to me as mechanics, have been provided for at their respective trades. The man Peter Berlow, and four others, who arrived here on the 18th, are now working on water tanks at $3 50 per day Again others whom you have sent up I have placed as foremen As I have instructed you to send only laborers, and for which, according to your register (some others are sent) this class of men are wanted and can find work immediately upon arrival on the terms as quoted in your letter to the "Oregonian" of the 20th inst. I might state we can place all of the above class, but mechanical labor we don't want. Yours truly,

M. J. HANAY, Gen Supt

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.

Wanted immediately, by order of the contractor—Rockmen and laborers; wages from $1 75 up per day according to work all skilled laborers must take their chance Board $5 per week, good accommodation, certain work for at least 1000 men; half fare provided from Portland to Port Hammond, first station on the Canadian P. R. R. Men must register on or before every Friday and Tuesday at No. 9 Washington street.

R. D PITT, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for States and Territories Agent for A. Onderdonk, Yale, B. C.

Loans negotiated on reasonable terms and several bargains in real estate to be had by applying to R. D Pitt, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for all States and Territories 9 Washington street

S. B RIGGEN, Ins Broker Insurance placed in any company Inside or Outside the compact See me and save money 13 Stark st

DRESS STYLISH!—New and exclusive designs for spring wear Prices reduced for fine work. MRS. G. E. BURKE, Leading Dressmaker.

Pianos sold on instalments—easy payments—second hand pianos, used little and good as new, cheap for cash at Kohler & Chase's dealers in all kinds of musical merchandise 71 Morrison street

Smoke the Peculiar Punch Cigar The best five cent cigar in the city Sample boxes of 25 sent to any address on receipt of $1, post paid Manufactured by Ross Sharp 227 First street, Portland Oregon

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

Corner East Park and Washington streets

A. GROSS Lessee and Manager

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Balfe's Grand Ballad Opera, in 4 acts

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL!

HALL [illegible] AT [illegible] THADDEUS

JEANNIE WINSTON as ARLINE

This will be the last opera that Jeannie Winston Arthur Bell and Marion Hageman will appear in [illegible] their departure

Popular Prices, 50c and 25c Reserved seats to be had at Simon [illegible] late Morse's Palace of Art cor [illegible] Washington

TIVOLI THEATER!

Easter Week Commencing Monday, April 6

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DAN MORRIS SULLIVAN'S

MIRROR OF IRELAND

And New Combination

[illegible]

NEW MARKET THEATER

[illegible]

TUESDAY, APRIL 7th—A Minstrel Boom

Five Nights and Saturday Matinee.

CHARLEY REED'S

STANDARD MINSTRELS!

30—ARTISTS—30

[illegible] this morning at [illegible]

Admission 50c and $1.00

NEW TO-DAY.

Jersey Waists

Another Large Lot Received on Consignment Orders to sell at Factory prices

LOOK AT THE LIST:

Black Jersey, silk finish	75c
Black Merino Jerseys	$1 00
All colors braided, all wool	1 50
All colors braided, extra fine	2 00
Most elegantly gilt-trimmed	2 50
Elaborately trimmed Jerseys	3 00
Fancy beaded, very fine Jerseys	3 50

Cheapest and best lot of Jerseys ever offered in Portland.

Serge Skirts, every color, $5; made to wear with Jerseys.

Spring Styles in Compelle Dresses!

New Shades $10, $12 and $15.

SEE OUR LEADERS IN

New Spring Millinery!

Sun Hats, all kinds, 25c.

MOZART'S,

NO. 70 MORRISON ST.

Goods sent to the country C. O. D

Pure Linseed Oil

RAW AND BOILED.

Guaranteed to be pure oil, full weights, and made from clean seed. The attention of painters and contractors is specially called to this oil, as the most reliable for purity and general excellence, it being the only genuine kettle-boiled oil in the market. For sale in cases and barrels. Manufactured at PIONEER OIL WORKS, Salem, Or.

G. W. GRAY & SONS, Proprietors.

Business College

Private and class instruction day and evening arithmetic, writing correspondence, book keeping business and legal forms, at Portland Business College, Second & Yamhill Visitors always welcome Circulars on application A. P. Armstrong, Principal.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL [illegible]

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily with Sunday, per month	1 20
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily with Sunday, per year	[illegible]
Weekly per year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly per year	4 00
Weekly per year	[illegible]

BY CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

The Oregonian [illegible]

The paper can be seen at the following [illegible]

NEW YORK CITY—S. C. Beckwith [illegible]

Office of THE OREGONIAN [illegible]

CHICAGO—[illegible] Thomas, McCormick [illegible]

[illegible] W. Alter & Son [illegible]

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, April 8 [illegible] P. M.

Place of observation	Height of Bar.	Change in last 8 Hrs.	Ther.	Wind direction	Rain-fall inch	Weather
Portland	30.14	—.06	58	NW	.00	[illegible]
Olympia	30.1[illegible]	—.06	5[illegible]	Calm	.00	Clear
Roseburg	30.1[illegible]	—.01	[illegible]	Calm	.00	Clear
Red Bluff	30.08	.00	[illegible]	S	.00	Fair
Sacramento	30.08	—.01	[illegible]	S	.00	Fair
Mendocino	30.13	.01	[illegible]	N	.00	Clear
Fort Canby	30.22	—.01	49		.00	Clear
Tatoosh	30.21		56	NW	.00	Clear
Pt. Angeles			45	S	.00	Clear

Minimum thermometer 56, maximum [illegible]

OUR LETTER-BOX.

A. M. [illegible] C. B. P. C. [illegible] B. M. & Co. [illegible] Commercial [illegible] Dodge [illegible] Exchange [illegible] Farmer [illegible] M. E. Z. [illegible] Newspaper [illegible]

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

Gilman & Co. sell fine furniture of eight room at [illegible] Salmon street, bet Third and Fourth at 10 A. M.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huntington on the Oregon Short Line to arrive here to-day: Mrs. Brock and seven emigrants.

Passed Medford on the O. & C. R. R. to arrive here this afternoon, W. D. Detering, San Francisco, and J. E. Hazeltine, Sacramento.

Pacific Paradise.

E. De Jonch a new publication under the above title [illegible] a gem from [illegible] typographical and literary standpoint. It will be descriptive of the Willamette valley.

[illegible] MANUAL [illegible] revised edition, 224 pages, bound in cloth and gold. Sent free upon application to the company [illegible] NEW YORK.

The steamer [illegible] will leave Washington street, hourly for [illegible] commencing on Friday. She will run through the Flour Mill [illegible]

E. E. [illegible] has been appointed [illegible] solicitor for the [illegible] JAMES [illegible]

BOOK CASES at Cost. G. SHINDLER & CO.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company has appointed John B. Garrison agent for Multnomah and surrounding counties, and the friends of the light-running Domestic will hereafter be supplied from Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street, Portland, Oregon.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Per Wm. S. Wood.

PARLOR SETS at Cost. G. SHINDLER & CO.

Fresh Salmon.

Chas. A. Malarkey, corner of Fourth and [illegible] streets is prepared [illegible] packed in [illegible] first class condition [illegible]

The latest styles in spring millinery, hats, caps, clothing, dry goods, shoes and slippers, just received at Wilberg & Holbrook's, corner Fourth and Morrison streets.

First shipment of Domestic sewing machines received per Columbia from the general agency San Francisco, at Garrison's sewing machine store.

Dufum & Pendleton have a complete line of underwear for spring and summer.

BED LOUNGES at Cost. G. SHINDLER & CO.

Artists' Materials.

A well assorted stock at reasonable prices. Shanahan, Vail & Co., 69 Washington street.

General agency for the easy running Household sewing machine at Garrison's Sewing Machine store 167 Third street.

Fire Extinguishers.

The Harden Star Hand Grenade. H. H. Gross, agent, 48 N. Front.

Sewing machines repaired and warranted at Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street.

E. E. Gullixson & Co. will positively close out business on or before May 1st. Carpets, oil cloths, rugs, mats, at actual cost.

Hayward Hand Grenade.

E. A. Pitt, agent, No. 15 Stark street, Portland, Or.

"Without a Home," the most popular [illegible] E. P. Roe's books (illustrated) for [illegible] at Edward Dekum & Co's.

White and American sewing machines at Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street.

Dufum & Pendleton have a [illegible] line of spring neckwear [illegible]

Hambletonian Mambrino, the great stallion, is at Goldsmith & Frazier's stables. Go and see him.

Genuine needles and parts, sewing machine oil at Garrison's, 167 Third street.

Dufum & Pendleton removed to [illegible] First st. [illegible] Moore's jewelry store.

SKILLED MEN

New comers who have had experience in any line of manufacture

WE WANT YOU

To come and see us. It may result [illegible] to your advantage. Take the steamer Traveler [illegible] foot of Morrison street [illegible] La Camas, W. T. Fare 50 cents.

D. H. STEARNS, Manager La Camas Colony.

Merchants.

There is a fine chance for business location in any line.

MANUFACTURERS,

We have ample water power [illegible] plentiful [illegible] (both hard and soft wood) and [illegible] transportation [illegible] every advantage [illegible] positively unequalled at any other point on the Pacific Coast. WE PAY PREMIUMS [illegible]

MARKET GARDENS.

Our fruit and garden lands are splendidly located and well protected from late [illegible] transportation from your doors to the best markets in Oregon and Washington.

FARMERS.

We have the farms of all sizes for sale on long and easy credits.

IMMIGRANTS.

If you wish to secure a location with a live people where you can take equal chances with the [illegible] they can't fail to visit us and see [illegible] for yourselves. Take the steamer Traveler [illegible] foot of Morrison street, Portland. The fare [illegible] for the round trip.

D. H. STEARNS, Manager La Camas Colony, La Camas, W. T.

CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Waukegan Boat House [illegible]

Towne & Moore, artistic photographers, corner First and Morrison streets.

Woven Wire spring [illegible] M. [illegible] 133 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Take that worn out sewing machine to Harbey [illegible] street, for repairs.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

J. B. Miller, the jeweler, 124 First street, will [illegible] sounds for the next thirty days at [illegible]

AFTER the opera is over go to [illegible] First st. for Oysters and Refreshments, Casino building.

[illegible] Photographs [illegible] Sons, 23 Washington st. Take the elevator.

Freeland & Morgan, paints [illegible] painting [illegible] Fifth street [illegible]

REMOVAL—Ferguson & Davis' hair cutting [illegible] quarters now at No. 10 First st. Every man an artist.

GARDNER PROOF of [illegible] Snow Flake for the complexion [illegible] drug store.

Have you seen that [illegible] watch, nickel [illegible] has been used 60 days [illegible] loans [illegible] from $1 to $50 [illegible] at Carr's Palace Loan Office [illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE

Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

[illegible] racked with Bright's Disease [illegible] Kidney and Liver [illegible] the great specific [illegible]

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites—Is more nutritious [illegible] strengthening than any other [illegible] remedy—in Consumption and [illegible] diseases its effect is very astonishing.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Throat troubles. SOLD ONLY IN BOXES.

[illegible] there is no ink for plain or decorative marking equal to Payson's.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SHOULD PAY UP BEFORE ASKING FOR REDUCTION.—The whisky men are making vigorous efforts and using every possible means to secure the passage of an ordinance by the council reducing the liquor license. They were for some time determined to have the license reduced to $200 and were of opinion that they could bulldoze the council into placing it at this figure, but they found bulldozing would not work. Now they are satisfied to have the license reduced to $400. If these whisky men who have fought so long and so stubbornly to defraud the city and who have been beaten at every point would settle up and pay up what they justly owe the city there would be [illegible] reducing the license to $400. [illegible] putting off a settlement [illegible] these whisky cases which should have been settled long ago. Now these whisky men [illegible] the law [illegible] whining for a reduction of the license, and wish to fix things so that they shall escape paying up what they honestly owe the city. To grant them what they want would hardly be fair to the more respectable liquor dealers who have paid their licenses every quarter. The whisky men now wish to hurry through the ordinance making the license $400, and in order to secure the requisite number of votes have agreed to have a section in the ordinance intended to prevent its passage from ever [illegible] dismissing the city's cases against the whisky men. An effort has been made by these men to have a special meeting of the council called to pass the $400 ordinance before the [illegible] promised to vote for it change their minds. It is hinted that the insertion of the section above referred to would amount to nothing and probably the [illegible] is to get the [illegible] passed before it is found out. The whisky men had better settle up their accounts with the city before trying to get through the [illegible] and councilmen who have [illegible] would do well to see that they are not cheated by false promises of what the whisky men will do after the $400 ordinance is passed.

MAIL SERVICE TO YAKIMA.—Someone complained not long ago through the columns of THE OREGONIAN that the express company took letters, mail packages and other parcels into Yakima much quicker than the United States service did and thought there ought to be some remedy for this. Time is the remedy and Captain B. B. Tuttle, superintendent of the railway mail service, explains why. "As soon as the railroad company is ready to run regular trains into any new country where service has before been mainly by horseback, application is made to the second assistant postmaster-general to carry the mail. The second assistant postmaster-general informs the general superintendent of the Railway Mail Service and the general superintendent in turn the superintendent of the division in which the road is located saying that Railway Mail Service is proposed on such a road and asks if in his judgment railway mail service is necessary and whether or not postal clerks will be required, and if so, how many? Should the supt. of the Railway Mail Service state that service was necessary, the second assistant postmaster general sends to the company a distance circular to be filled out. When this is done service is ordered. All this takes time and cannot be done until the railroad notifies the postoffice department that they are ready to carry mail, and the company is not apt to ask for the mail until it is sure to make schedule time, as it would be fined for failure to arrive and depart on time. Any one knows that the government must have laws and regulations to properly conduct the different branches of service, and the laws must be strictly complied with. Although the road in question is still under the construction department the chief engineer in charge (Mr. Bogue) has notified the department that he would carry the mail. The distance circular has been filled out and sent to the postoffice department, and we expect to receive instructions to put service on this road at any moment. The post office officials here have done the best they could in this matter."

EMIGRANTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—There arrived here yesterday a party of forty-nine emigrants from Wilkes and Alleghany counties, North Carolina, in charge of Rev. I. T. Trevett. Among them were Dr. John T. Smith and family, eleven members, Jesse Dewdenthal and [illegible] Davis, with their families. The greater number of the party were stout, hardy looking young men, who as Mr. Trevett states, have been brought up to hard work. They came through from Marion, Virginia, in eight days, stopping one day at Kansas City. They all arrived here in good health, and express themselves as much pleased with the attentions shown them by the railroad officials. They were surprised and delighted with the beautiful weather they found here, so different from what they had experienced on the route, and were much astonished to find the trees in full foliage and the gardens gay with flowers of all kinds, while in the section they left and on all their long route across the continent there is yet scarcely a sign of spring. The party will break up here, most of them going to southern Oregon. Mr. Trevett will spend several weeks in looking over the state, and will then return to North Carolina to bring out another party. There is every inducement for people to immigrate from that country to Oregon. There wages are only $7 per month, the land sterile and the climate not so genial as that of Oregon. The heads of families in this party have means to purchase land, and the young men will soon earn enough to purchase claims for themselves.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE STARBUCK.—The Tillie E. Starbuck is discharging her cargo of railroad material at the East Side depot. She is one of the largest American iron ships being 2[illegible] feet in length and of 1931 tons register. She came up the river drawing twenty feet of water without breaking bulk and without any trouble. This speaks well for the state of the river channel at [illegible] as the Willamette is at a very low stage and the annual rise of the Columbia is hardly commenced it would seem that there is but little danger of shipping visiting this port having any trouble from bars in the river this season. It is evident that the improvements commenced by the government have already been productive of good and it seems probable that when they have been completed the days of lightering cargoes on the Columbia will have passed. The importance of our river navigation is shown very plainly in the case of the Starbuck with four lines of railroad crossing the continent, and two of them coming into this city, a cargo of railroad material is sent all the way round the Horn to our wharves by ship. As long as the navigation of the Columbia is kept free from obstruction Portland need fear no rival in the northwest. The Tillie Starbuck made her first trip to this port about a year ago. Owing to bad stowage of her cargo she rolled so fearfully as to literally wring her upper masts off. The cargo this time was stowed under the supervision of Captain William A. Roger, and was so dunnaged up from the floor that she rolled easily, and the voyage was made without the loss of even a rope yarn. She is chartered to take away a cargo of wheat.

[illegible] HIS COMMISSION.—In this state [illegible] Washington and Idaho territories there are over 1000 Swiss residents, many of whom have business relations with their fatherland. For some years past the subject of having a Swiss consul for this region, with an office in Portland, has been discussed among them. Last summer they held a meeting for further conference, which resulted in the circulation of a petition to which more than 300 names were signed, asking that G. Shindler, Esq., of this city might be appointed to that office. This petition was sent to the Swiss ambassador at Washington who, after proper investigation, recommended it to the [illegible] chief executive council in Switzerland, that the [illegible] be granted. Mr. Shindler has accordingly received a commission from the Swiss government together with the official [illegible] granted by the president of the United States, and will at once enter upon the duties of his office. Heretofore all consular business done by the Swiss of this region has been done through the San Francisco office. [illegible] Mr. Shindler may therefore [illegible] [illegible] Portland and its territory [illegible] continually growing [illegible] We congratulate our Swiss inhabitants upon the excellent selection made for this new office. Mr. Shindler is a very highly respected citizen, an honorable business man and a Christian gentleman.

TOO MUCH ELECTION SPIRIT.—Justice Bushwiler of [illegible] precinct had a very narrow escape from being roasted alive last night. He is a sufferer from asthma and had gone to sleep in an arm chair beside his table on which was a lighted lamp. In some manner the flitting [illegible] and cover of the table caught fire and the lamp exploded setting fire to the floor. At length Bushwiler, who had [illegible] the [illegible] at midnight been dreaming of the [illegible] awoke amid the flame and smoke, and heard the yell of the Chinaman next door and the [illegible] whistles. Springing from his couch he threw open the door, kicked his burning [illegible] into the gutter, seized an old coat and [illegible] him like old Bozarris himself, and the Chinaman coming to his assistance with a bucket of water the fire was soon extinguished. It was a mighty close call for Bush, but he escaped with some burns on his hands and nominal damage to his office. The Chinaman took a look around after the fire was out and said "Heap smell coal oil, too muchee fichee hard times spose."

NOT SO EASILY CAPTURED.—Alvin B. Dimmick, who is charged with the crime of horse-stealing, committed in eastern Oregon some time since, successfully evaded arrest on Tuesday at Gervais, Marion county. The marshal of Gervais and six other men went to a house where he ascertained Dimmick was stopping for the purpose of arresting the fugitive. The officer knocked at the door, which was answered by Dimmick in person. The marshal at once presented a double shotgun, and pointing the muzzle at Dimmick, demanded his immediate and unconditional surrender. Quick as a flash, and before the officer could think much less act on the defensive, Dimmick sprang forward, and grasping the weapon with both hands, wrested it from the marshal. To change the heavily charged and cocked shotgun around, and turn the tables on the surprised official was but the work of a [illegible]. Dimmick, thus armed, kept the marshal and the other six men covered with the weapon, and walked triumphantly away. Aided by the darkness the fugitive easily effected his escape. It is said the seven men all mutely felt and looked like a squad of idiots but could do nothing more than gaze at the two threatening yawning tubes of the gun and gracefully submit. One thousand dollars' reward is offered for the apprehension and conviction of Dimmick, but it is not probable he will fall an easy prey, especially as he has friends all through the valley who will protect and conceal him. He is described as about five feet and nine inches high, dark complexioned, has small mustache, dark hair inclined to curl, high cheek bones, square forehead, limps on the left leg. Weighs 1[illegible] pounds, aged [illegible] years.

OREGON PRESBYTERY.—The Presbytery of Oregon, consisting of ministers and elders from the various United Presbyterian congregations throughout the state, has been holding its meetings for the past two days in the First United Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and Montgomery streets. The opening sermon was preached on Tuesday evening by Rev. Joseph Alter, who has recently been appointed missionary for the northwestern territories. Last evening was devoted to a conference on Sabbath school work, and was an occasion of great interest and profit to Sabbath school teachers. To-day's proceedings will probably close the business of the present session. Two ministers and two elders will be appointed this year as delegates to the general assembly. The Presbytery is attended by the following named delegates: Rev. S. G. Irvine, D. D., J. M. Dick, F. I. Wilson, A. M. Acheson, R. W. McBride, Jos. Alter and W. R. Stevenson, and Elders John McCoy, J. D. Smith, Dr. G. W. Gray and James Crawford. Rev. McBride, of the Warm Springs Agency, leaves this morning for Forest Grove, where he goes to visit the Indian children in the school and carry messages to them from their parents on the reservation.

STATE UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the board of regents of the State University was held last evening in Judge Deady's chambers to consider plans for the new college building to be shortly erected. There were present Dr. Geary, T. J. Hendricks, Judge Bean and M. Rodney Scott, of Eugene City, Judge J. J. McArthur of The Dalles, and Hons. Matthew P. Deady and Henry Failing of this city. Judge Deady, as president of the board occupied the chair. Plans for the proposed college building were submitted by Architects Krumbein, W. H. Williams and Frank Williams. After considerable discussion the board instructed the executive committee to adopt the plans offered by Mr. W. H. Williams, and have specifications and estimates prepared accordingly, provided the entire cost is kept within $25,000. The executive committee was also instructed to employ a superintendent with the advice of the architect, and also to contract with Messrs. Chase & Niles for the heating of the building when it is completed. The building is to have a basement and two stories, the first to be fitted up for classrooms and the second as a large assembly or lecture room, which will be thirty two feet to the ceiling, and will seat 1,000 people.

CŒUR D'ALENE DUST FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Porter & Henderson, who own the Porter & Henderson claim, the Copette claim and other property at Murray, has been in the city for the past two or three days, en route from San Francisco to Murray, for which place he left yesterday. He has made arrangements to ship the dust from his mine to San Francisco by way of this city. The Porter & Henderson claim yielded from $10,000 to $1,000 worth of dust each month last season and it is expected will produce as much this summer. It is probable that so large an amount of dust passing through here from a single claim each month will cause our citizens to take more interest in the Cœur d'Alene region. Messrs. Porter & Hopkins last season sent their dust to Helena.

HIS DEFENSE.—One of the men captured in East Portland several days ago upon a charge of horse stealing, outlined to a fellow prisoner the defense which his lawyer would make in the case. It was overheard by a reporter and is here given. It is somewhat analogous to the famous story of John Gilpin. "Well, you see," said the prisoner, "my lawyer will get up and explain to the court that we just borrowed those horses to have a little race, and they were such hard mouthed animals that they ran away and got over into this county before we could stop them," and the fellow chuckled to himself as if he thought that explanation made before any intelligent jury would open his prison doors and let him at once go free.

TOO FUNNY, ALTOGETHER.—The young man who drives the city sprinkler is altogether too funny for such a menial position. He thinks it a good joke to wet down people by driving along in an unconcerned manner as if he were going a mile before he began sprinkling, and when he gets on a crossing suddenly turning on a full head of water. At the corner of Washington and Second streets yesterday a lady was splashed in this manner. The fellow has been warned, but his sense of the ridiculous is bigger than all his other senses. He had better apply to Charley Reed for a situation and let some one not so funny attend to sprinkling the streets. There is no excuse for such infernal idiotic tricks as he has been playing.

[illegible] PRECAUTIONS.—The board of supervising inspectors who make rules and regulations for steamboats, have been taking several very praiseworthy precautions of late for the safety of the public. All steamboats taking excursion parties must now be provided with at least one metallic lifeboat, and must also have a hose on each side of the deck properly arranged for the extinguishment of fires. All steamboats must also be furnished with good life preservers of twenty four pounds buoyancy, stamped with the government brand. The inspectors here will see that all these rules are complied with, and parties who go on excursions in future will have some assurance that they will get back alive and well.

STEAL [illegible] A TAX [illegible].—And now comes the Lost Lake and Country Manufacturing Company and says Mr. [illegible] Born has never commenced suit against them. Well, for mercy's sake, who [illegible] M. [illegible] began suit against the Cascade Mill and Flume Company, which is not the company over [illegible] by Bixbie [illegible] Washington territory, nor is the above first mentioned company in any way affected by this suit. The misunderstanding has evidently arisen from the fact that when the company sued by Mr. Born closed up its business the property was bought in by the Lost Lake company, but they did not buy any law suits and the suit is of course against the old company.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.—James McGinn, a native of Ireland who has been a barkeeper in various saloons here for several years past, was found dead in his bed in a lodging house at the corner of Second and B streets yesterday morning. He had been in poor health for some time and had retired but a little time [illegible] the evening before. Not making his appearance at the usual hour the landlord [illegible] and saw him dead [illegible] [illegible] took charge of by the coroner and an inquest held. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. McGinn has relatives in Wisconsin and New York, but no relations here so far as known.

A O. U. W. APPOINTMENTS.—F. B. Handley, grand master workman of the grand lodge A. O. U. W. of Oregon and Washington, yesterday appointed A. A. Marshall, a past master workman of Hope Lodge No. 1 as grand recorder of the grand lodge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Newcomb. Mr. Handley also appointed J. H. Misner and H. Pander to fill the vacancies in the finance committee caused by the resignation of A. W. Witherell and J. H. [illegible]. The other members of the committee is L. R. Stile. The death of Mr. New [illegible] also leaves a vacancy in the office of representative to the supreme lodge, which will be filled in a few days.

COUNTY LIQUOR LICENSES.—For fear that the Kelly liquor law may cause county dealers to pay a license of $400 per annum for selling liquor a large number of saloon keepers in this county filed their bonds and took out licenses under the old law yesterday. Three were granted for Albina precinct—A. Johnson, Stras & Brockman, and Gottlieb Schneider—and others as follows: R. Franklin, western precinct; Robert Kuhn, Sellwood; Robert Wiltze, Waite house; A. Burkmeier, Fulton; O. B. Wilsky also made application for a license to sell liquor in Sellwood, but there was such a large remonstrance against it that his request was not granted.

A COURSE OF MEDICAL LECTURES.—Arrangements have been made by the Y. M. C. A. to have a course of practical medical talks or lectures given before the young men of our city. Drs. Holt C. Wilson, William H. Saylor, S. A. Josephi and E. P. Fraser have consented to aid in this laudable project. No charge for admission will be made, and the subjects are those that will not only interest but be highly beneficial to all who attend. The first will be given next Monday evening by Dr. Holt C. Wilson. Subject—What to do in case of accident. The lectures are for men only.

[illegible] MISTAKEN.—It is [illegible] to say what was the matter with the discharge clerk of the San Francisco Chronicle when he worked over an item about an accident which happened in this city into the following: "The Chronicle Hotel, Salem, Or. In the process of removal has been the cause of considerable anxiety. One man was killed [illegible] two were badly injured [illegible] Mrs. Graves, wife of the proprietor, and Mr. Savage, clerk, were thrown into the street by a rope and [illegible]

REFERRED TO JUDGE STEARNS.—The John Pullen contested will case was yesterday, by the consent of all parties, referred to Hon. L. B. Stearns, circuit judge, to take testimony as referee. The reason for this proceeding is found in the fact that the present county judge, Mr. Junius Moreland, was previous to his appointment to his present position, an attorney in the case. He will therefore not adjudicate the matter, but leave it to Judge Stearns, and simply [illegible] to a simple matter of form [illegible] any decision the latter may arrive at.

JIM TURK AGAIN SUED.—Charles W. Smith, through his attorney James A. Campbell has brought suit against his old and time-honored employer, James Turk, to recover something over $1,000, claimed to be due the plaintiff as wages for services rendered during a period of over eight years, and no part of which, according to the complaint, has ever yet been paid. Smith is an old man, and has been cook and steward for Turk for a long time, and claims that his board was all he received in the way of pay.

KISSEL—DAVIDSON.—A very pleasant wedding occurred at the parsonage of the United Presbyterian church last evening, Rev. Wm. R. Stevenson officiating. Mr. T. I. Davidson, one of Portland's most estimable young gentlemen, was the fortunate groom. The bride was Miss Minnie S. Kissel, an accomplished young lady of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, who has made hosts of friends since her arrival in this city. They have many friends to congratulate them and wish them all happiness in their wedded life.

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.—A slight change in the time table of the O. & C. R. R. will go into effect on Sunday next. The change will not affect this end of the line but the train going south will arrive at Ashland half an hour earlier and leave there three quarters of an hour later than at present, in order to give the coaches of the California stage line more time to make the connection. Trains will arrive at Ashland at 4:15 A. M. and leave there at 9:30 P. M.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—The city was lighted last night for the first time under the new contract. The electric lights along First and Third streets presented a very handsome appearance, and lighted those streets and the intersections over which they were placed in a very brilliant manner. The oil lamps which suffer by comparison with gas, looked still more sickly when contrasted with the brilliant electric light.

VESTRYMEN ELECTED.—At the annual election held on Easter Monday in the vestry of Trinity church the following persons were reelected vestrymen of the church for the ensuing year: Matthew P. Deady, C. H. Lewis, George F. Flanders, Dr. R. Glisan, John McCraken, C. H. Dodd, Lloyd Brooke, Charles N. Scott, R. Weeks.

DISCHARGING HER CARGO OF COMBUSTIBLES.—The steamer Carrie [illegible] towed up the schooner Fanny Dutard to the east side yesterday. The Dutard is loaded with powder, coal oil and acids. After discharging, cargo she will be towed down by the Parsie on Saturday to load lumber at McKinney's mills at Astoria.

MONTANA CATTLE BUYERS.—Montana cattle buyers in the lower Yakima country have purchased the following bands of cattle: S. R. Cedoes, 8[illegible] head; Broyman & Sommerville, 900 head; Webster & Crockett, 1200 head; Newland & Drumheller, 1800 head.

BASE BALL.—The Stars go to Vancouver on Sunday to play the Stars of that place. A large crowd will attend, as a good game is promised.

BRIEF MENTION

W. A. Biddle was yesterday appointed a constable for East Portland precinct.

The Aristos social club will give their closing party after a brief season, next Tuesday, April 11th.

The strange butterfly caught in mid ocean by Captain Harvey is on exhibition at Geo. T. Bell's Oaklea saloon.

Chas. Sebrain was yesterday excused from serving as a juror in the state circuit court during the remainder of the term.

County Treasurer Showers will pay all county orders drawn upon him and endorsed up to presentation. Interest upon them ceased April 8.

Mrs. Garwood is circulating a petition for the pardon of her son Jim, who has served two of the three years of his sentence to the penitentiary.

John Henry Gattenbein, a baker, was arraigned in the police court yesterday to answer to two charges of larceny. He was allowed till to-day to plead.

A fine chinook salmon on display at Malarkey's yesterday attracted much attention especially from strangers. It weighed [illegible] pounds and is the largest received here so far this season.

The residence of F. K. [illegible], near Hillsboro, took fire a day or two since while the family were eating dinner, and was burned to the ground. The loss is about $2,000, uninsured.

"Hello, Tom! Back from Washington, I see. How are things? Did you see the president?" "Yes." "Get a shake of his hand?" "Yes." "Anything else?" "No, nothing but the [illegible]."

The lot at the southeast corner of Front and Jefferson street, fronting [illegible] feet on First and 100 feet deep has been purchased from Mrs. Lewis by Olson Bros. The price paid was $5,000, or $100 per front foot. The lot is now occupied by Duffy's butcher shop.

PROPOSED PRESS ASSOCIATION

Pursuant to invitation, a number of representatives of the daily, weekly and Sunday press of this city met at the editorial rooms of THE OREGONIAN yesterday afternoon, the object being to devise ways and means of organizing a press club. After some informal expression of views relative to benefits which might be derived from concerted action and the necessity of an organization from every point of view, H. W. Scott was chosen chairman and [illegible] Sutherland secretary.

On motion a committee of five, including the chairman, was appointed to prepare and present a plan of organization of what is to be known as "The Northwest Coast Press Association." The committee named are F. N. Thayer, A. Noltner, W. W. Baker and T. A. Sutherland, with H. W. Scott ex-officio a member. They were instructed to invite the co-operation of the entire daily and weekly press of Oregon and Washington Territory. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, April 22, at 8 P. M.

Sam L. Simpson, Literary Bureau, room [illegible] over Ainslie's, First Street.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing [illegible] all kinds [illegible] to order [illegible] attended to. Goods sent by express on approval [illegible]

A NEW DEPARTURE.

30 ONE DOLLAR DINNER TICKETS FOR $25

A. L. SKY'S.

145 FIRST

RED CLOVER

NEEDHAM'S RED CLOVER

[illegible] extracts [illegible] Cures Cancer, Salt Rheum [illegible] Sole Agent [illegible] NEEDHAM [illegible] Third St. [illegible]

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

HOOD [illegible] PURIFIER

PFUNDER'S

[illegible] LIVER REGULATOR

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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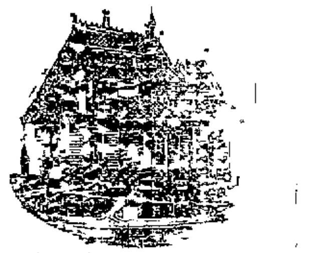

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—OR—

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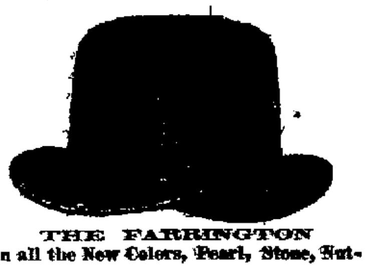

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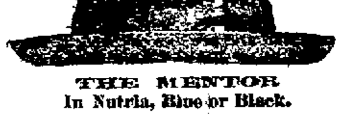
In all the New Colors, Pearl, Stone, Nutria, Black or Brown.



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In Nutria, Blue or Black.

The above are two of the Latest Broadway Styles for this Spring. We have them in all colors and different heights of crown and different grades. Prices, $3, $3 50, $4, which is 20 per cent. less than you can purchase them for elsewhere.

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I also secured $5,000 worth of

Furnishing Goods

And 300

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Which will be offered at the same rates.

This stock left New York on 12th ult., and its arrival is daily expected, due notice of which will be given.

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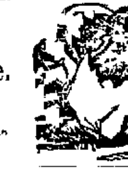

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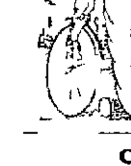

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THE OLD SONG.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The minstrel of the classic lay
Of love and wine who sings
Still found the fingers run astray
That touched the rebel strings.

Of Cadamus he would fain have sung,
Of Atreus and his line
But all the jocund echoes rang
With songs of love and wine.

Ah brothers! I would fain have caught
Some fresher fancy's gleam,
My truant accents, find unsought
The old familiar theme

Love, Love! but not the sportive child
With shaft and twanging bow
Whose random arrows drove us wild
Some threescore years ago

Not Eros, with his joyous laugh
The urchin blind and bare
But Love, with spectacles and staff
And scanty, silvered hair

Our heads with frosted locks are white
Our roofs are thatched with snow
But red in chilling Winter's spite
Our hearts and hearthstones glow

Our old acquaintance Time drops in
And while the running sands
Their golden thread unheeded spin
He warms his frozen hands.

Stay winged hours too swift too sweet
And wait this message o'er
To all we miss from all we meet
On life's fast crumbling shore

Say that to old affection true
We hug the narrowing chain
That binds our hearts—alas how few
The links that yet remain

The fatal touch awaits them all
That turns the rocks to dust
From year to year they break and fall—
They break, but never rust.

Say if one note of happier strain
This worn-out harp afford—
One throb that trembles, not in vain—
Their memory left its chord.

Say that when Fancy closed her wings
And Passion quenched its fire,
Love Love, still echoes from the strings
As from Anacreon's lyre!

—*April Atlantic*

DR. TRIFULGAS.

The rising gale whistles. The rain comes down in torrents. Low away the trees under the blast that sweeps the Volsinian shore and dashes its fury against the slopes of the mountains of Crimma. The rock bound coast is rent and riven by the tempestuous billows that surge and foam along the vast Megalocride sea.

In the depth of the bay nestles the little seaport town of Luktrop. It boasts a few hundred houses with greenish Miradors sheltering them from the winds of the main, and four or five steep streets that look more like the beds of a mountain torrent than public thoroughfares. Not far off smokes the Vanglor, an active volcano, which by day belches forth thick volumes of sulphurous vapor, and by night fitful floods of flames. The crater, seen fully one hundred and fifty kertses out at sea, answers the purpose of a beacon, and guides home to Luktrop the coasters—felzanes verliches or balanzes—that plow the troubled waters of the Megalocride.

On the other side of the town are heaped the ruins of the Crimmerian era while the suburb of Moorish aspect, like a casbah or Algerian fortress, with its white walls round roof and terraces calcined by the sun, seems a huge pile of square stones thrown together haphazard. The whole mass looks like a cluster of dice, the dots of which have been worn away by age.

Among other peculiar structures may be seen an odd looking building called the Six-four from the number of its windows, six in front and four behind.

A steeple rises above the town, the square steeple of St Philfilene, with its bells visible through the open stonework, and when they are swung (as they are at times) by the violence of the storm it is accounted a bad sign and the good people of the place are filled with fear at the omen. Such is Luktrop with a few stray houses on the heath beyond scattered amid the broom and furze as in Brittany. Luktrop however is not in Brittany. Is it in France?—I cannot say. In Europe?—I do not know.

At any rate it were useless to look for the place on the map.

Tap tap! A discreet rap is heard at the narrow door of the Six four on the left hand corner of Messaghere street. A comfortable house this, if such a word is known at Luktrop and of the thriftiest of the place if to earn on the average a few thousand fretzers a year be a sign of thrift.

A ferocious yelp, something between a bark and a howl as from a wolf, has answered the rap, whereupon a window above the door of the Six four is thrown open and an angry voice bawls out:

"To the devil with all intruders!"

A young girl shivering in the rain with a sorry cape thrown over her shoulders inquires if Dr Trifulgas is at home.

"He is or isn't—all depends."

"I come for my father who is dying."

"And where is he dying?"

"By the Val Karmou, four kertses from here."

"And what's his name?"

"Vort Kartif."

"Vort Kartif—the cracknel maker?"

"Yes, and if Dr Trifulgas would only—"

"Dr Trifulgas isn't at home!"

And the window is brutally closed in the girl's face, while the wind and the rain outside mix their voices in a deafening din.

A hard man he, Dr Trifulgas, with but little feeling for a fellow creature, and one who attends a patient only if well paid in advance for his services. His old dog—Hurzof, a cross between a bull and a spaniel—would have more heart than he. The door of the Six four remains invariably closed to the poor and open only to the rich. He has, moreover, his scale of prices—typhoid fever so much, brain fever so much, so much for a paricarditis as for as many more diseases as doctors choose to invent by the dozen. And Vort Kartif, the cracknel maker, is a poor man with a penniless brood. Why then, should Dr Trifulgas be-devil himself, and on such a night?

"The rousing me from my sleep!" snuffled he. [illegible] worth ten fretzers."

Twenty minutes had [illegible] the iron knocker again [illegible] the Six four [illegible] grumbling, the doctor got out of bed and from the window growled:

"Who is there?"

"I am Vort Kartif's wife."

"The cracknel maker from Val Karmou?"

"Yes, and if you don't come he'll die."

"Well, then, you'll be a widow."

"Here are twenty fretzers."

"What! twenty fretzers to go to Val Karmou, four kertses from here!"

"For God's sake come!"

"Go to the devil!" And with this the window was again slammed. "Twenty fretzers!" muttered he, "[illegible]! Run the risk of catching a cold [illegible] go for such a sum when on [illegible] to-morrow morning the gouty [illegible] Edzingen at Kiltreus, whose ailment is worth fifty fretzers a visit."

With this pleasant prospect Dr Trifulgas sought his bed and went to sleep as soundly as ever.

Rap, rap, rap.

Three blows with the knocker struck with a firm hand gave this time added their rattle to the noise of the storm. The doctor startled from his sleep got up in a towering passion. On opening his window the hurricane came in like a whirlwind.

"It is for the cracknel maker—"

"What! again that wretch?"

"I am his mother."

"May his mother, wife and daughter all die with him."

"It is a fit—"

"Ay, and a tight one no doubt," chuckled the doctor.

"We have a little money," said the old woman, "an installment on the house sold to Dantrop, the drayman of Messaghere street. If you don't come my granddaughter will be without a father, my daughter without a husband, and myself without a son!"

It was heart-rending and horrible to hear the old hag's voice, and to think that the wind froze the blood in her veins and drenched the very bones under her skin.

"A fit, say you? The fee is 200 fretzers!" rejoined the heartless leech.

"We have but 120."

"Good night, then." And once more the window was closed.

On second thoughts, however, he came to the conclusion that for an hour's trot and half an hour's attendance 120 fretzers made sixty fretzers an hour—one fretzer a minute! It was small profit at best, but not despised.

So instead of getting into bed the doctor slipped himself into his velvet suit, hurried down stairs in a pair of thick water proof boots, muffled himself up in a large overcoat, put on his gloves and sou'wester, and leaving the lamp lighted on the table near his Codex, opened the door of the Sixty four and appeared on the threshold.

The old crone was there leaning on a stick, her frame emaciated by eighty years of misery.

"The money," said he.

"Here, and may God return it a thousand fold!"

"God?—the money of God! Has any one seen its color?"

The doctor whistled Hurzof, put a small lantern in the dog's mouth and bent his steps toward the sea. The old hag trudged on behind.

Good heavens, what weather! The bells of Saint Philfilene sway to and fro under the headlong fury of the storm, an ominous portent, as we know. But Dr Trifulgas cherishes all superstitious notions. The fact is he believes in nothing at all, not even his own science—except for what it brings him in. What weather to be sure, and what a road! Nothing but shingle and slag, the shingles slippery like seaweed and the slag crisp as clinker. And no other light to see by than a tremendous flicker from Hurzof's lantern. At times strange fantastic figures seem to toss in the flames that swell from the mouth of the Vanglor. There is really no telling what lies at the bottom of those inscrutable craters—perhaps the souls of the under world, that volatilize on reaching our atmosphere.

The doctor and the old hag follow the line of coast that runs in and out of the small bays along the shore. The sea is of a livid whiteness and sparkles as its billows hurtle the phosphorescent fringe of surf that seemed to pour wave upon wave of glow worms upon the beach.

Thus both rush on till they reach a bend in the road between two swelling downs where the broom and sea rushes clash their blades together like so many bayonets.

The dog has drawn near to its master and seems to say:

"Well, what think you? A hundred and twenty fretzers to place under lock and key in a safe! That's the way to build up a fortune! 'Tis another piece of ground added to the vine inclosure! Another dish added to the evening meal! Another bowl of food for faithful Hurzof! Nothing like attending to rich patients and loosening their purse string!"

At this point the old woman stopped. She directed a finger which shook like age toward a red light some way off in the gloom—the house of Vort Kartif, the cracknel maker.

"There," laconically put in the doctor.

"Yes," responded the crone.

Just then the Vanglor vibrating to its foundation with a noise like thunder threw up a mass of fulginous flame that mounted to the zenith and rent the clouds. Dr Trifulgas was thrown to the ground by the force of the concussion. Regaining his footing he swore like a Christian and looked around. The beldam was gone. She must have fallen through some deep crevasse in the ground or taken flight on the floating fog clouds of ocean. The dog however was still there upright on his haunches, his mouth wide open and the light of the lantern blown out.

"Never mind, let's go on," mumbled Dr Trifulgas. The honest man has pocketed the 120 fretzers and must needs earn them.

A solitary light is alone visible in the distance, half a kertse away. It is doubtless the lamp of the dying or perchance dead man, and yonder must be the cracknel maker's house. There can be no mistake, the old hag pointed it out. And so saying with the noise of the storm in his ears Dr Trifulgas hurried on toward the house which, standing alone in the midst of a wide heath, is more distinctly perceptible as the wayfarer approaches.

It is a singular and noteworthy fact to observe how much the house of the cracknel maker looks like the doctor's Six four at Luktrop. There is the same arrangement in the front windows and the little vaulted door at the side. Dr Trifulgas strides on as fast as the driving gusts of wind and rain will permit. He reaches the door which is ajar, pushes it open, enters, and the blast closes it behind him with a bang. The dog outside howls or is silent by turns, like choristers chanting the verses of a Forty Hours psalm.

How very strange! One might almost be led to suppose that Dr Trifulgas had come back to his own house. But this cannot be. He took no wrong turning on the road, nor did he lose his way. No, he is certainly at Val Karmou and not at Luktrop. Yet how comes it his eye dwells on the same low vaulted corridor, the same winding staircase and the same massive wooden railing, hand worn like his own? A faint light comes from under the door as at the Six four.

Is it a snare or a delusion? By the weak glimmer of the lamp he vaguely recognizes his own room—there the yellow sofa, there on the right the old oaken chest and there on the left the iron girt safe in which he had thought of placing his 120 fretzers; yonder is his arm chair with his leather tassels, his table with its convoluted legs, upon it by the flickering lamp, his own Codex open at page 197.

"What ails me?" murmurs the doctor. What ails thee? Why thou art palsied with fright. The eyeballs start from their [illegible]

[illegible]

Quick, quick, the lamp, for want of [illegible] the sick man die. Ay, there [illegible] there, his own, with its pillows and bolster, a bed as long as it is broad, and the closed curtains with their large inwrought flowers. Can this indeed be the bed of a poor cracknel maker? Trembling, the doctor draws near, pulls the curtain aside, and peers within.

The [illegible] outstretched on his dying bed lies the sick man with his head out of the counterpane, and motionless like one about to breathe his last. The doctor bends forward.

Ah! what ghastly scream is that which rends the air and is taken up by the dog outside with his sinister howling? It is not Vort Kartif the cracknel maker who [illegible] the dying man, but the doctor, Dr Trifulgas himself, [illegible] who is smitten down [illegible] he and no other [illegible] well he knows the symptoms [illegible] cerebral apoplexy with sudden accumulation of serosity in the cavities of the brain until [illegible] paralysis of the body on the side opposite that where the lesion exists. Yes, it was for him that assistance was besought, that one hundred and twenty fretzers were paid! He who in the hardness of his heart had refused to attend the poor cracknel maker. It is he now who is dying.

Dr Trifulgas raved like a maniac. The symptoms increased every minute. Not only were all the functions of relation dead in him, but the beatings of his heart were nearly gone like the breath of his lungs. Yet he had not lost all consciousness of his desperate strait.

What shall he do? Diminish the mass of the blood by bleeding. There must be no hesitation, or Dr Trifulgas is a dead man. Phlebotomy was still practised in Volsinia, and there, as here, the doctors rescued from apoplexy all those who were not to die from its effects.

Dr Trifulgas seized his case of instruments, took his lancet, and punctured the veins on his duplicate self. No blood however spurted from the wound. He rubbed with all his might the chest of the dying one, but he found that the pulsations of his own heart diminished. He burnt the other's feet with hot bricks, but felt his own feet growing cold.

Suddenly his duplicate starts up in his bed, struggles wildly in the last throes of suspended breathing, a rattle is heard in his throat, and Doctor Trifulgas, with all his science, falls back dead in his own arms.

The following morning a corpse was found in the house known as the Six four—that of Dr Trifulgas. He was placed in a coffin and conveyed in great pomp to the cemetery of Luktrop after the manner of the many he had already sent there.

As for old Hurzof, I am told the faithful beast may still be seen with his lantern relighted, scouring the heath and howling for his lost master. If this be true or not I cannot say. Yet so many strange things do occur in this Volsinian country, especially round about Luktrop, that I see no reason to doubt the statement. At any rate let me ask of you once more not to look for this town of Luktrop on the map. The best geographers are still uncertain as to its exact position in latitude—and even in longitude. [Jules Verne in Figaro.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

An Organization that Does not Countenance Anarchists and Socialists

Mr T V Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, has sent out once more on an extended tour of the south to visit the principal industrial centres of that section in the interest of the order of which he is the official head of the United States and Canada. Previous to his departure a *Times* representative had an interview with him relative to the recent noisy demonstration of the Pittsburg communists and anarchists. "Those men represent nobody but themselves," said Mr Powderly with emphasis, "and the real workingmen of the country have a hearty contempt for their ideas."

"How are they regarded by the Knights of Labor?"

"I cannot answer that question better than by letting you see the following official letter which I have addressed to the order and in which I have the full concurrence of an executive board."

The letter referred to was headed "Learn Your Duties and Act," and contained the following:

"From a letter sent to me by a Master Workman of a local assembly I quote the following: 'We have in our assembly a number of socialists, anarchists or revolutionists who advocate the killing of every capitalist, who advocate the use of dynamite and the purchase and distribution of guns,' etc.

"The brother then winds up his letter by asking me if that is the mission of the Knights of Labor? Quite a few letters come to me on one subject or another and the usual wind up of them all is the question, 'Is this the mission of the Knights of Labor?'

"My answer is the same to all of them—no! And if the officers who write to me would only study their parts as they are expected to and as they pledged themselves to when they were installed they would know just what the mission of the Knights of Labor is. When a member talks of killing rich or poor he expresses his own sentiments, not those of the order, and if the master workman of the assembly does not call him to order as soon as he begins to rave in that way he violates his obligation.

"Our order is an army of peace. Our mission is to educate the heads and hearts and not the hands and feet of our members. The torch of the incendiary, the dagger of the assassin and the bomb of the dynamiter are not the weapons of the Knight of Labor, and the member who advocates a resort to such methods in the assembly violates his obligation as a Knight. If each one humbly will perform his duty as an educator each member will have in his possession a light that will shine with tenfold more brilliancy than the torch of the incendiary. The God-given intellect of man illuminated by a knowledge of his true condition in life will prove a more dangerous torch to the enemy of man than the torch of the incendiary. A complete organization and unification of the workers and their true and [illegible] abandonment of the mean petty spite and jealousies which continually crop up between men and the [illegible] duty to each other will prove a far more powerful weapon than the dagger of the assassin. With men and women organized and taught by experience, discussion and association what their rights are, their united voices when they speak out in defense of a principle will make more noise in the world than the exploding bomb of the dynamiter. * * * * I have no use for that which kills. I have no desire to witness the destruction of property, and whenever I learn of an assembly committing itself to such doctrines I shall demand the return of its charter."

"Then you don't take any stock in the thunderbolts of Herr Most, Justice Schwab or that class of philanthropists?"

"Not at all. They are merely a handful of cranks and cowards."

"Are they members of the Knights of Labor?"

"No. The sensible workingmen of the country have no use for such wild windbags. Their ideas are all foreign to us. Having been brought up under the rule of blood and iron, they don't understand our institutions and cannot appreciate the fact that here the workingmen have the means of effecting a peaceful revolution such as can be brought about in Europe only by force. The anarchists and communists don't speak for the people; they speak their views, and I may say that I have a hearty contempt for their ideas."—[Scranton Letter.

The Practical End of Socialism

A [illegible] in London who was [illegible] his master's [illegible] a workman [illegible] socialistic meetings [illegible] or two to attend the meetings, and the following dialogue took place between master and man:

Master: Well, John, and how is it that we have not kept up your attendance at the socialistic meetings?

John (rather confusedly): Well, sir, I don't think I shall go any more.

Master: But how is that, John?

John: I have found out, sir, that the scheme is not quite so fair as I thought it was. At the last meeting I attended we calculated how much there would be for every one when everything was divided, and we found it would only be £10 each; and you know, sir, I have £40 in the bank.

[Manchester Times.

General Fitzhugh Lee called upon the president on Tuesday. It was his second visit to the White house since the war. As he was about to enter the president's office he stopped to give Charley Loeffler, the president's doorkeeper, a warm greeting. Loeffler served under him in Texas during the Indian war, and when General Lee was severely wounded carefully nursed him back to health again.

During the ten days previous to the battle of Chancellorsville the late General James McQuade had been ill, but when the battle began he was taken in an ambulance to the field, where he mounted his horse and commanded his troops throughout the fight. The battle over, he fell from his horse exhausted, and was confined to his tent two weeks afterward.

Mr Burnham, the dead New York millionaire, was a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster. The acquaintance began, it is said, over a bottle of wine, but proved lasting.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Mr Phelps Prefers the British System of Government and has Little Sympathy with American Manners and Methods

Springfield Republican

WASHINGTON, March 23.—As for the Irish, they are perfectly wild at the selection of a man whom they consider a thorough going Englishman in all his sympathies, with about as much feeling for the Irish as the most blue-blooded landlord in England.

Mr Phelps might have been the leading man in Vermont if he had wanted. His father was a senator more than a dozen years ago, and the son was by far the most brilliant youth of his day in the state. Had he chosen to fall in with the anti-slavery sentiment of that time he could now undoubtedly be as renowned, and for much the same reasons, as Mr Evarts. But, for reasons peculiar to himself, he became allied, so far as he could interest himself in politics, with the democracy, and so raised up a mighty barrier to any public preferment. Since then he has been the finest orator and greatest lawyer in Vermont, a man of infinite wit and resource, and, among aristocrats, most popular, but among the sturdy republicans of Vermont the personification of brain power with none of the desires of most men to win public favor. His home in Burlington is a marvel of taste and elegance, and in it he enjoys the choice circle of the small coteries of wealthy and refined men in that city. Brought up in the most democratic way, educated at Middlebury college, Mr Phelps seems like an exotic in Vermont, so little has he in common with the people of that state. In 1880 the unterrified nominated him for governor, but he seemed to regard that more as a bother than a compliment, and paid no attention whatever to the campaign beyond visiting General Hancock socially. Outside of that experience he took no interest in the matter. He never mingled in politics, for he has little sympathy with our manners and methods in such things, often declaring that he prefers the English system. As a result the Vermont democrats, though often boasting of Phelps' alliance with them, regard him as entirely outside there sphere. His selection as minister has not the slightest reference to them, the president choosing him more because of his New York than Vermont friends.

QUEER DEMOCRACY

New York *Sun* (editorial): The limited stock of public information respecting our new minister to England has been notably increased by the reports of the Springfield *Republican*, and the Boston *Journal* has also contributed something. It appears that Mr Phelps was originally a whig, and, as such, a strong supporter of slavery. In his learned judgment, bondage was the fit condition for niggers, and a very sacred part of the American constitution was the clause by which the existence of slavery was guaranteed. Accordingly, when the whig party broke up and the republican party took its place, though in no sense a democrat in his political philosophy, Mr Phelps went over to the democracy, because there the institution of slavery was still finding support and defense.

This is not a wholly exceptional case. We have known several men of ability who were democrats, not because they believed in democracy, but because they believed in slavery. This seems a strange contradiction, and it illustrates wonderfully the adaptable nature of the human mind. In this way Mr Phelps became a democrat, as the Springfield *Republican* says, so far as he could interest himself in politics." He was also, "among aristocrats, most popular," but he "seems like an exotic in Vermont, so little has he in common with the people of that state." When nominated for Governor by the democracy, which happened during his absence from the state, "he seemed to regard it more as a bother than a compliment, and paid no attention whatever to the campaign beyond visiting Gen Hancock socially." Of course, with such opinions and sympathies, the Vermont democrats "regard him as entirely outside their sphere."

Not only is Mr Phelps outside the sphere of democracy as it exists in the free air of the Green mountains, but he is outside as it exists in any and every part of the United States. "He has never mingled in politics," says the *Republican*, "for he has little sympathy with our manners and methods in such things, often declaring that he prefers the English system." He believes in monarchy and not in republican methods and manners of government.

Such merely nominal and superficial democracy as that of Mr Phelps and such radical faith in the English system of monarchical rule may commend him to the aristocrats of Great Britain, as they seem a ready to commend him to the aristocrats of Vermont, but they can hardly win for him much sympathy among the real and earnest democrats of this country.

GROWTH OF THE RUBBER TRADE

Increase in the Articles Manufactured—How the Para Speculators Got Nipped

The growth of the rubber industry in the United States during the past ten years has been remarkable. In 1875 the amount of crude rubber manufactured into goods was 10,100,000 pounds. Last year the consumption reached the unprecedented figure of 23,224,000 pounds. It is not difficult to find out the causes which led to this rapid development in the rubber industry. When Goodyear discovered the process of vulcanizing rubber he opened an illimitable number of avenues of business along which rubber could be made useful. Besides being employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which until within twenty years was the principal use to which the crude material had been put, rubber is now employed in the manufacture of bottles, cushions, tubings, tires for wheels, fire hose, carpeting for offices and hallways, coverings for electric wires, coats, hats and overalls, combs, brushes and a hundred other articles. The natural result of this increase in the adaptability of rubber to the arts and sciences was to give an impetus to the rubber trade. Rubber companies were formed in nearly all the North Atlantic states. The factories were equipped with the best machinery obtainable. But it was soon found that the business was being overdone. The enormous returns which the investments in the rubber business promised, led capitalists to put in more money than the trade would warrant. The result was that for a time the factories were closed. The rubber companies soon learned that it was not a good policy to manufacture goods in excess of the demand of the market. According to the views of a number of men in the rubber business the factories of the United States could easily double their yearly production without increasing their plant.

The speculative movement of 1882-83 resulted, as everyone who knew anything about the business prophesied it would, in a dead loss to the brokers immediately interested in it of several million dollars. As is well known to the trade nearly all the crude rubber consumed in Europe and America comes from Para. The men who handle the bulk of this rubber are shrewd, keen-sighted men. They buy up all the rubber produced along the Amazon, either from the natives themselves or from the farmers who employ the natives to gather the rubber. In 1882 one or two importers in Para began preparations for working up a corner in rubber. They laid their plans very skillfully, and doubtless would have made thousands of dollars had they been able to carry them out without opposition. They forced up the price of crude rubber from 86 cents in February 1882, to $1 20 per pound in October of the same year. The speculators bought up all the rubber they could get hold of and waited for the [illegible] importers and manufacturers in the United States, as soon as they found out what the Para men were driving at, immediately took steps to thwart the schemes of the South American speculators.

A convention of the leading manufacturers of this country was held in New York city and the situation discussed. It was found on investigation that there had been an overproduction of rubber goods and that as a consequence a large amount of manufactured articles had accumulated in the factories and warehouses. For this reason the companies could afford to shut up their factories and leave the speculators to get rid of their elephantine load as best they could. The Para importers had not expected this and so were wholly unprepared for the turn in affairs. The European importers and manufacturers followed the example of their American cousins, and as a natural result the demand for crude rubber fell off more than 50 per cent, as can readily be seen from the following figures: When the factories shut down in December 1882, the imports of fine Para had fallen from 1,708,000 pounds the month previous to 744,000 pounds. In the month of April the factories still being closed, these figures dwindled away to 131,000 pounds.

The Para speculators saw this shrinkage with great dismay. They were carrying millions of pounds of rubber and must get rid of it at any price. They had forced up the market at an inopportune time and must abide the result. Rubber for which they had paid $1 10 per pound within a year was sold at ninety nine cents. It is stated on good authority that one firm alone in Brazil lost $1,500,000 in the speculation and that the loss to the other Para importers interested in the corner was not far from $1,000,000. The factories resumed business in the summer of 1883 and now that rubber can be purchased at a living rate for the manufacture of goods, are doing an excellent business.

Beecher's Boy's Candidacy

Chicago Tribune

A son of Henry Ward Beecher wants to be appointed collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington territory. His influence at Washington is unknown, but his influence with his father is. In a recent conversation he said the "old man" wouldn't help him, "but, by the Lord Harry, mother and Joe are doing all they can." He has learned not to rely on his father.

THE SANTIAM MINES.

Preparing for a Big Season's Work—An Important Change in Management.

The Salem *Statesman* says: Mr J A Christy, superintendent of the Pilgrim Mining Company, is in the city, having just arrived from his mine up in the Cascades. J D Jordan, a stockholder of the White Bull Company, made up of a large number of workmen, leased this mine a few days ago, and yesterday Messrs. Christy and Jordan entered into a written agreement to work this mine in conjunction with the Pilgrim, which it joins, and with Mr Christy's machinery. The agreement went into force March 1, and terminates December 31, 1885. This mine is thirty-two miles above Mehama. It is what is known as Dry Gulch. There is a good wagon road from Mehama. The weather is as nice at the mines now as in Salem, but there is considerable snow on the mountains. Mr Christy thinks that within four weeks he can get in with animals and carry plenty of provisions.

Mr McNamara of Port Townsend will soon arrive there to commence work on the Portland ledge, owned by McCleary and Clark.

Mr Christy completed his furnace last fall, all but the door and grates, which he could not get in, owing to the snow falling on the mountains too early. His machinery is already for work. The rock crusher will crush about thirty tons per day, and the mill grind ten tons. This is ten tons of ore that can be worked at each day, and it is run by three men. Rock that will pay $5 to the ton can be used with profit, as wood and water cost comparatively nothing. But the assayers have found no ore that goes below $16 per ton, and from that to $160. This mill runs on what is called the Newberg process, the latest improvement. Before the water is turned on the ore it is an impalpable powder.

The mud is washed away and the gold caught on quicksilver which is placed on copper plates and Brussels carpet. The process is so perfect that no particle of gold can be found in the tailings. It never lost a color. In mining parlance this getting out the gold is called "beneficiating." A common sample of the White Bull ore was sent to Portland to an assayer there and found to contain $15 50 of gold to the ton, and $66 in silver. Mr Christy says he has no Comstock up there, but he knows it will pay. He will put through the mill all the dirt that is brought to him. He thinks there is not a better three miles square of mining land on the coast.

Water is what is lacked, but these mines, the Pilgrim and White Bull, which will now be worked in conjunction, are supplied from a spring which furnishes plenty of water for the engine and mill.

Mr Christy went to these mines about a year ago, and he certainly deserves credit for his energy and persistency. He has spent considerable money and much hard labor.

A number of men from Portland and Salem expect to go to these mines as soon as spring opens. No community helps a country more than a mining community, in paying mines. We hope every one interested in the Santiam mines may realize twice over their most sanguine expectations.

THE KING OF THE PIG STICKERS

San Francisco Chronicle

Phil Armour's interview with a *Chronicle* reporter in yesterday's paper was read with interest by every one in the city. To use General Chollop's much abused expression, "He is one of the most remarkable men in our country, sir." Beginning life as a miner, in Placer county, he rose to be a pig-sticker in Chicago, and in the course of a quarter of a century has come to control the animal food market of the civilized world. He is the man who feeds the British army in the Soudan, and he believes he can tell by an inspection of his order book whether or no there is going to be a war in Afghanistan. If this man chose to shut up shop and refuse to sell his wares, he could for a time cause millions of human beings in two continents to realize the pangs of hunger. The king of pig stickers indeed!

His career illustrates the laws which govern modern commerce and industry. In olden time the task of the merchant was simple. All he had to do was to keep track of production and consumption, and to beware of buying more goods than he could sell at a profit. But the growth of the gambling instinct has introduced a new element of danger into mercantile enterprise. Merchants nowadays must make allowances for what reckless speculators may do or may attempt. Exchanges flourish all over the country in which a man may not only sell goods which he has, but goods which he has not. And sales of fictitious goods make the price just as absolutely as sales of real goods. A merchant may buy 1,000,000 bushels of wheat or 1000 barrels of pork on a clear perception of the fact that both articles are cheap and ought to rise in June, but after him some Jim Keene may come along, and viewing the future of the market differently, may sell 5,000,000 bushels of phantom wheat, or 100,000 barrels of phantom pork, and down goes the price and the merchant finds all his calculations upset by this unexpected factor and his expected profit converted into an actual loss. Legislatures have often tried to stop these sales of futures without success. It is probably best so. Producers are benefited by the existence of a market in which they can realize on their crops before they are harvested. The only way to stop dangerous bear movements is the way Phil Armour has always adopted—to meet them squarely and fight them to the bitter end.

When the house of Plankington & Armour had bought pigs and cattle for their immense packing houses, and a speculator stepped in to break the market down, the house accepted his offers and bought all he had to sell. If the speculator happened to appear to have reason on his side, he would have followers, who would sell more phantom pork. Plankington & Armour would take it all. Then, when settling day came, and the sellers of the phantom stuff required the real article to fulfill their contracts, the house would bid against them in the market. This constituted a corner, and it is believed that in the many involuntary corners which Phil Armour has been driven to make for his own protection, he has never once been beaten. It is not considered very healthy business at Chicago to "buck" against him.

PUYALLUP INDIAN LANDS

The Necessary Patents not yet Issued by the Government

The members of the Puyallup tribe of Indians in Washington territory have been anxious of late over the delay in the issue of government patents for lands to which they believed that they were entitled. The following letter has been addressed to Dr James A Rhoads, vice president of the Indian Rights Association, explaining the situation:

DEAR SIR: In concluding this excellent report for the last year G W Bell, teacher and acting agent for the Puyallups, Washington territory, says: "The progress of the older Indians of the Puyallup tribe during the past few years has been [illegible] is marked in their homes [illegible] the whole reservation [illegible] of the industrial school [illegible]

[illegible]

I suppose that I can [illegible] that this simply wipes out all the steps taken with reference to giving these Indians their land by patent. Yours very truly, [illegible] PAINTER

Young or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with two letter stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N Y.

RIVER STEAMERS

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

The New Steamer TELEPHONE, specially built for carrying passengers and fast freight, will leave Morrison st. Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A. M. arriving at Astoria at 1:30 P M.

On Sunday at 6 A. M. arriving at Astoria at 3.30 P M

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Connections made at Kalama with Trains for the Sound. U B SCOTT, President, O T Co.
I A SEELEY, Agent. Telephone No 351

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OREGON CITY ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER April 1st, the steamer Latona will leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Oregon City 8 A. M. Freight promptly and safely delivered at each point.

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 5 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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Advance the Rates of Interest on Deposits as follows

On 3 months certificates 5 per cent.
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In accordance with resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, Dec. 18, 1884.

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SHORTEST LINE

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Ask for your [illegible]

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Are hauled on first-class Passenger [illegible]

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OCEAN DIV[illegible]

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] AT 10 A. M.

Columbia, Saturday, April	4	[illegible]
State, Thursday	"	[illegible]
Oregon, Tuesday	" 14	[illegible]
Columbia, Sunday	" 19	[illegible]
State Friday	" 24	[illegible]
Oregon Wednesday	" 29	[illegible]
Columbia, Monday	May 4	[illegible]

Right reserved to change [illegible]

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Transfer steamer connecting [illegible] leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland [illegible] Pacific Express arrives at [illegible] Main Line Passenger [illegible] necting at Wallula Junction [illegible] points East.

Through Sleeping Cars [illegible] ing Room Sleeping Cars between [illegible] and Council Bluffs.

Emigrant Sleepers [illegible] and Council Bluffs without [illegible]

MIDDLE COLUMBIA [illegible]

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Boat leaves Portland for Dalles [illegible]
Boat arrives at Portland from [illegible]

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	[illegible]
Astoria & Low Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	[illegible]
Dayton, Or	7 AM	......	[illegible]
Salem			
Corvallis	6 AM	......	[illegible]

NARROW GAUGE DIV[illegible]

Between PORTLAND and [illegible] via O. & C. R. R. to [illegible]

Trains for West Stayton leave [illegible] on Mondays, Wednesdays and [illegible]

For Brownsville (via Lebanon [illegible] land at 4 P. M. on Monday, [illegible]

WEST [illegible]

BETWEEN PORTLAND [illegible] via O & C R R [illegible]

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. [illegible] for Portland at 4 A. M.

Freight for all points on [illegible] be received and forwarded by [illegible] and Westside Divisions, [illegible]

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C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager

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Shortest Line to Chi[illegible]

The Shortest Line to [illegible] Atchison, Leavenworth, [illegible] lington, Quincy, St. Louis, [illegible] Cincinnati, New [illegible] points south and [illegible]

VIA

ST. PAUL and M[illegible]

THE NORTHERN P[illegible]

Is the ONLY Line [illegible]

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleep[illegible]
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From Washington and [illegible]

To The [illegible]

VIA ST. PAUL AND [illegible]

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS [illegible]

Via the Northern Pacific [illegible] change of cars

As this is the only line [illegible] sleepers from Portland.

Leave Portland at 1.30 P. M. [illegible] neapolis or St. Paul 12.30 P. M., [illegible]

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Fare to San Francisco $32 [illegible]

Close connections made at [illegible] the California and Oregon Stage [illegible]

(DAILY EXCEPT [illegible])

East Side Div[illegible]

BETWEEN PORTLAND A[illegible]

Mail Train

LEAVE.

Portland. 7.30 A. M. [illegible]
Ashland. 8.45 P. M. [illegible]

Albany Express

LEAVE.

Portland. 4.00 P. M. [illegible]
Lebanon. 4.45 A. M. [illegible]

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car [illegible] days and Thursdays. Returning [illegible] days and Fridays.

The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes [illegible] regular trains on the East Side [illegible]

West Side Div[illegible]

BETWEEN PORTLAND A[illegible]

Mail Train

LEAVE.

Portland 9.00 A. M. [illegible]
Corvallis 8.30 A. M. [illegible]

Express Train

LEAVE.

Portland 5.00 P. M. [illegible]
McMinnville 5.45 A. M. [illegible]

Local tickets for sale and baggage [illegible] pany's up town office, cor [illegible] Tickets for principal points in [illegible] procured and baggage checked [illegible]

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Deposit in Oregon ...

Agency in Portland at No. [illegible]

PHILIP G. [illegible]

Union Insurance [illegible]

OF SAN FRA[illegible]

FIRE AND MA[illegible]

Capital - [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICE [illegible] North side Stark bet. Front [illegible] JAMES [illegible]

THE OR[illegible]

Fire and Marine [illegible]

OF PORTLAND

Capital paid up ...
Cash Assets ...

M. W. FECHHEIMER ...
H. W. CORBETT ...
EDWARD HALL ...

PRINCIPAL OF[illegible]

The Oregonian

THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 9 1885.

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

HIDES, SKINS, ETC.—Deliveries fair, and about the usual trade passed. Prices show no quotable

RAILWAYS AND STEAM

OREGON SHORT LINE

through Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver and Omaha or Kansas City.

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Shortest Line to Minneapolis, Louisville, New Orleans, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison, Omaha, Council Bluffs, etc. by nearly 500 miles, and the

[illegible]

via St. Paul and Minneapolis, without change.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE

Passenger Trains, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Emigrant Sleepers, FREE OF CHARGE from Oregon and Washington points

TO THE EAST

of via St. Paul and Minneapolis, but direct.

Ask for your Tickets via the Oregon Short Line

By so doing you will avoid change of cars.

EMIGRANT SLEEPERS hauled on first class Passenger Trains.

Tickets on Sale to All Points at Lowest Rates

Trains Leave Portland Daily at

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent, Ash st. wharf,

Time Tables, Guides, etc., mailed free upon application to

B. CAMPBELL, General Agent, No 1 Washington st.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

Leave San Francisco at 10 A. M. / Leave Portland at 12 midnight

Columbia, Saturday April 4 Oregon, Sunday
Thursday 9 Columbia, Friday
Tuesday 14 State, Wednesday
Columbia, Sunday 19 Oregon, Monday
Friday 24 Columbia, Saturday
Wednesday 29 State, Thursday
Columbia, Monday May 4 Oregon, Tuesday

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 1:30 P. M. Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 11 A. M. Main Line Passenger Trains run daily connecting at Wallula Junction and Huntington for the East.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Portland and Council Bluffs.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to Council Bluffs without change.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.

Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND via O. & C. R. R. to Whiteaker.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. Westside Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D sts.

PRESCOTT, JNO. J. BYRNE, Manager G. P. & T. A.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Is the ONLY Line Running Passenger Trains, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c), Luxurious Day Coaches, Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge) from Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

This is the only line running through trains from Portland.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Train leaves Front and G daily for Tacoma, connecting with steamers for points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Western Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Portland to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

Albany Express Train.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Tuesdays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Mondays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F street.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

Express Train.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor. Stark and Second sts. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, corner F and Front Sts., Portland. Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & P. A.

INSURANCE.

F. V. ANDREWS, General Insurance Agent, 9 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company, BROOKLYN N. Y.

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co., NEW YORK.

THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Reserve fund (in addition). Deposit in Oregon. Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP G. SCHUYLER.

Union Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital $750,000

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON, north side Stark bet. Front & First. JAMES S. REED.

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co. OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up. Assets.

FECHHEIMER, CORBETT, HALL. PRINCIPAL OFFICE

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1885.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

Weather clear and warmer, no indications of rain. California reports heavy rains over the north and coast counties.

English mail advices bearing date of March 11. English mail advices [illegible] A correspondent [illegible] are not without interest. A correspondent of Minneapolis Miller writes that had it not been for war rumors a decline in grain prices would have been reported. As it was, an advance followed. As a matter of fact the cutting off of R [illegible] made as a matter of fact [illegible] supplies at this time would not seriously affect deliveries [illegible] even marked, affect delivery [illegible] there is no more than half a million [illegible] Russian wheat afloat, nor is this quantity [illegible] at this time of year. [illegible] advances because of a prospect of war have a shaky foundation. [illegible] What would be shown by the recent declines of [illegible] disturb the whole continent of Europe [illegible] would be no more mouths to feed [illegible] effect would be to change the [illegible] the consumption [illegible] for speculation of all kinds [illegible] and only [illegible] marked changes [illegible] wheat [illegible] afloat to [illegible] current [illegible]

From—	Bushels
California and Oregon	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]
India	[illegible]
Eastern Atlantic ports	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]
Black Sea and Baltic	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

At the same time [illegible] it was as follows:

From—	Bushels
California and Oregon	[illegible]
Chili and Australia	[illegible]
India	[illegible]
Eastern and Atlantic ports	[illegible]
Russia, etc	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Russia thus cuts but a small figure in making up the total afloat. We quote from the letter further: "The present [illegible] and the visible supply in America [illegible] bushels, [illegible] reckon [illegible] in prospect [illegible] As far as it goes [illegible] reasoning [illegible] the present stock of wheat [illegible] the principal ports is not less [illegible] last year. What millers [illegible] current thing from [illegible] hands. To show that we have not been [illegible] with wheat so far this season [illegible] figure [illegible] and foreign wheat [illegible] to March in the past three years:

Thus we have [illegible] stocks have been [illegible] last year and [illegible] compared with [illegible]

PRODUCE [illegible]

ARTICLES	1884-85 VALLEY	1884-85 EASTERN	1883-84 VALLEY	1883-84 EASTERN
Wheat, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	158,195	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill stuff, ctl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, sk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, sk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Two charters from San Francisco [illegible] a good report of that market [illegible] orders and good 30s direct. [illegible] rather below last [illegible] shows no change locally [illegible]

WHEAT—Advices from abroad [illegible] of lower markets and this without political cause. American markets also show [illegible] movement. In a local way little is done [illegible] weight and the outward movement slow [illegible] find it difficult to secure parcels; holders [illegible] to part with their produce [illegible] Valley is [illegible] at [illegible] by buyers, but sellers want [illegible]

OATS—Market firmer and sellers are advancing their pretensions. Receipts light [illegible] shows improvement which will doubtless be felt here.

POTATOES—The Oregon reached San Francisco too late to-day for business but that market is again better and the Oregon's [illegible] without effect. There is a better tone all around and an upward tendency is manifest. Shippers are asking freely to-day at [illegible]

POULTRY—Chickens steady at [illegible] geese [illegible] turkeys [illegible]

EGGS—Weaker at quoted [illegible]

PROVISIONS—A fair business is done [illegible] moving more freely to the neglect of eastern [illegible] fairly steady inside prices being [illegible] large lots. Quote [illegible] bacon [illegible] eastern bacon [illegible] meat [illegible] lower. Lard steady. Quote [illegible] local [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—Market fairly [illegible] but [illegible] all signs of improvement. Quote [illegible] new raisins [illegible]

HOPS—Local market [illegible] to [illegible] in some quarters [illegible] lower market [illegible] changed [illegible] business [illegible]

WOOL—Eastern Oregon arriving in small lots [illegible] and [illegible] in some sections [illegible] enough to import [illegible] quality [illegible] New York [illegible] quoted as follows: [illegible] The New York Shipping List of the [illegible] has been quiet in all [illegible] during the three days covered by this review and a number of important failures have developed. Fraudulent [illegible] long delay [illegible] been induced to operate beyond their [illegible] notwithstanding the [illegible] manufacturers of worsteds [illegible] grades of wool [illegible] but so far [illegible] tendency. In Ohio [illegible] holders who had [illegible] express confidence [illegible] the tone of the market [illegible] Texas and territory [illegible] portion of desirable [illegible]

The Boston Shipping List of March 28 says: The transaction of the week [illegible] been expected amount [illegible] but notwithstanding the [illegible] demand has been dull and prices are [illegible] holding [illegible] and steady [illegible] sales, that the [illegible] wool [illegible] per lb [illegible] few weeks ago for both [illegible] the most [illegible] manufacturers have been [illegible] would be [illegible] has noticed [illegible] however is not the case [illegible] holding fine fleece in anticipation of higher prices have been disappointed [illegible] eastern Oregon at 20@22c."

HIDES, SKINS, ETC.—Deliveries fair, trade about as usual [illegible] trade passed. Prices show no notable change, but are quite firm throughout. Quote wet salted [illegible] dry 11@15c for good, [illegible] rules slow at [illegible] for common. We quote furs and skins: Dark beaver [illegible] valley summer deerskins [illegible] eastern Oregon [illegible] winter 12½@15c [illegible] The following by the skin: black bear $1@8, brown do [illegible] dark fisher [illegible] silver [illegible] red do [illegible] lynx [illegible] prime dark marten [illegible] otter $1 50@5 00 [illegible]

GRAIN EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKETS

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

[illegible]

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Sterling exchange [illegible] Sterling exchange, 60 day, on [illegible] New York, April 8.—Silver [illegible]

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, April 8.—Floating cargoes—[illegible] Cargoes on passage [illegible] for shipment—[illegible] Wheat [illegible] Imports into the United Kingdom [illegible] Wheat [illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKET

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—[illegible]

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, April 8.—[illegible]

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK, April 8.—Money [illegible] Exchange [illegible]

American	91	Northwestern	[illegible]
Canada Pacific	[illegible]	N Y Central	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	Oregon Navigation	[illegible]
Central Pacific	30	Trans continental	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	Oregon Imp	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
D & R G	[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Hannibal & St Joe	[illegible]	St Paul	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash	[illegible]	United States	[illegible]
Mich Central	[illegible]	Fargo	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
N P preferred	[illegible]		

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—MORNING BOARD

NEW YORK, April 8.

Pacific Mail	[illegible]	N Y Central	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	N P Preferred	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, April 8.—Cattle receipts [illegible] fairly active for extra bullocks [illegible] shipping steers [illegible] pounds [illegible] stockers and feeders [illegible] Texans [illegible]

Hogs—Receipts 8,600 [illegible] packing and shipping [illegible] light [illegible] to choice [illegible]

Sheep—Receipts 1000 [illegible]

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, April 8.—Wheat [illegible] closed [illegible] April [illegible] May [illegible] Corn lower [illegible] Oats steady [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley nominal [illegible] Pork lower [illegible] Lard higher [illegible] Boxed meats firm; dry salted shoulders [illegible] short ribs sides [illegible] Whisky steady [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK, April 8.—Wool [illegible] Petroleum closed at [illegible]

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Wheat firm and in good demand, supply good. Corn steady and in good demand.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

[illegible]

CAPE HANCOCK, April 8, 4 P. M.—Light swell [illegible] bar [illegible] wind west.

ASTORIA, April 8, [illegible] A. M.—[illegible] wind west [illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.

Alpha	[illegible]	Hale & Norcross	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Con Cal & Virginia	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka Con	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]		

[illegible]

A PRESSING AFFAIR.

[illegible]

Extracts by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Weather showery, wind N E.

Receipts—Wheat, none, flour, 6500 quarter sks, oats, 434 ctls, potatoes [illegible] barley [illegible] sks. Demand is light and there is much strength to the market.

[illegible]

Wheat—[illegible] The market has a stronger tone [illegible]

[illegible]

The Merchandise Market.

[illegible] A heavy [illegible] The wool [illegible] April will see a light [illegible] work.

A review of [illegible] San Francisco market by the Commercial News contains the following: An active trade has [illegible] American coffee within the [illegible] but more particularly since the [illegible] the market [illegible] bags [illegible] sales to the local trade [illegible] aggregate [illegible] bags mostly of the cheaper grade. [illegible] The market is nearly bare of all grades below fair in first hands and the entire stock is estimated at less than 10,000 bags. Rice has been in fair demand with sales of 200 bags during the week at [illegible] The steamer [illegible] is due to hand from Panama with large invoices of Central American. The market is steady and firm. [illegible] ruled quiet without change. Refiners are working to full capacity and find free sale for their sugar product. New mixed China rice has fallen off in price under recent heavy receipts and is now quoted at $4 [illegible] which the last sales were reported. The demand continues fair. All other description of China rice are steady at rates quoted with but a moderate demand and a steady accumulation of stock. [illegible] 500 bags at [illegible] The remaining stock is principally in the hands of [illegible] which is also [illegible] Spices are without special change [illegible] Sugars [illegible] steady [illegible] as the inside price at which sales have been effected. French mottled [illegible] soap is weak with small [illegible] reported as low as [illegible] The outside price [illegible] The [illegible] in first hands is light and will [illegible] the contract price demanded for full [illegible] The late [illegible] reported [illegible] prices [illegible] below the cost of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] others @14.

COAL OIL—Imports large for the week being [illegible] by rail and [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] Market steady at [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CANNED GOODS—[illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE—Local selling at [illegible]

GRAIN BAGS, ETC—Arrivals [illegible] have been quite free for the [illegible]

[illegible]

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

LAFAYETTE, April 2.

THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

Preliminary remarks by Mr. Lane—I urge the young teacher to [illegible] and not remain back, thanking [illegible]

"Parents in the School Room," Mr. W. J. M. Daniel—I would urge parents who have children attending [illegible] visit the schools [illegible] and assist the teacher in the discharge of his duties.

Discussion—Messrs. [illegible] Misses [illegible] Messrs. [illegible]

"Method of Mental Arithmetic," E. M. Rice [illegible] T. M. [illegible] and Mr. Robinson—I [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] power should [illegible] strengthened [illegible] want [illegible] own [illegible] pressing their [illegible]

Corporal punishment [illegible]

H. B. Elworthy—"I always think that a pupil has a conscience. If used [illegible] erring conscience [illegible] ever [illegible] appeal to the conscience by suggestion, advice and admonition, warning. If unsuccessful, [illegible] then [illegible] the case may be [illegible] the last resort [illegible]

Discussed by Messrs. [illegible] H. H. [illegible] Adjourned till [illegible] M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible] I believe that a good teacher can go to the scholar [illegible] not likely that a teacher can follow the [illegible] every particular. If children [illegible] approving and reproving conscience, [illegible] and mild [illegible] the teacher ought to apply severe remedies at once. If moral [illegible] will not avail he should adopt the measure God advocated and [illegible] should always be tried. Punishment should [illegible] but always reformatory.

Mr. Price of [illegible] engaged in the discussion by relating [illegible] experience [illegible] was necessary to commence [illegible] and work up [illegible] according to the [illegible]

Miss W[illegible] in the presence of the school.

[illegible]

[illegible] It is not good to punish [illegible] He should [illegible] the present [illegible] and they will be the judges of its value.

[illegible] of Marion—The outlines [illegible] always practicable. Circumstances [illegible] of governing [illegible]

[illegible] of Washington—[illegible] the discipline of [illegible] be careful.

[illegible]—The punishment [illegible]

[illegible]

Lecture by [illegible] who [illegible] remarks [illegible] this [illegible] the [illegible] Education is [illegible] building [illegible] To-day the great interest of education is [illegible] Education is one of the [illegible] things that ever demanded thought. Whoever [illegible] education or [illegible] than the world demanded. It is not so [illegible] the business of an education to make a lawyer, doctor, etc., as it is to give him a healthy mind. Mind rules this world and always will. There are people in this world who are slow to get [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Leith—I wish to state to the audience that the story just recited is true, and was enacted in Michigan near where I lived, and the lady mentioned has been a teacher for some time.

Song by Miss Olds. Chorus by Choral Society. Adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

"Should prizes be used as incentives to study in public schools," introduced by Mr. Lane of Salem, who said in substance: I am constitutionally opposed to this prize giving system, and think all persons as good-looking as myself should do the same thing—which it out of existence, it is a worthless practice, it gives a child the privilege of lying.

Mr. Laird—I take the floor for the express purpose of opposing Mr. Lane. If a child has done anything to merit notice, that notice should be sealed with a card, if it only contains its name.

President Van Scoy—"I prefer leaving this matter to those who have decided views."

Mr. Egan—"If we can place something before their eyes that will urge them on to victory, I think we should give a prize. If a child merited [illegible] for its good work in written examinations, give it a prize."

Mr. Elworthy—"I do not think intelligence requires anything in the shape of a prize. To give prizes is not to reward study always."

Mr. Hutchinson—"I do not think everything has been said on the other side. In special cases many of which I could cite, prizes were the only incentives that could have been employed."

Mr. Lane—I know it is necessary to have competition, thinkers. I may have a little conceit, but I have had any [illegible] knocked out of me. I've got reputation to say I can beat God [illegible] nothing [illegible] and I believe every word of it.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] "I think [illegible] to show I appreciate what has been accomplished."

Mr. Courtney—"I think giving prizes creates a rivalry among scholars which should not be encouraged."

Mr. Ferguson one of the directors of Lafayette gave as his opinion that rewards may be given for punctuality and deportment. He then gave a good report of the school in Lafayette.

"English Literature in Schools," Prof. Crawford of McMinnville Education, if it does nothing more, gives us a desire for good literature. How many understand Shakespeare? Very few until they arrive at the age of 30 or 35, whereas, they should do so at the age of 15 or 17. That book suits me which brings my mind nearer mankind. Literature does more to keep the mind in sympathy with the best of all ages than any other branch of [illegible]

"School Organization," President D. T. Stanley—"We will discuss this subject under two headings—preliminary and permanent. In preparatory work I would suggest to teachers that they learn the views of the community on school work, learn methods of previous teacher, and if you can improve on them, do so, learn what change may be necessary. In opening, I would say be early at school; have your plan of work ready; assign your work promptly; be cheerful and patient; start promptly; drill in school tactics.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Methods of Instruction," [illegible] principal [illegible] my school "I always make it a rule not to do work for a pupil which he can do it himself. Some teachers do little else but talk. Always illustrate lessons. In class recitation ask pupils whom you think are not paying particular attention questions regarding lesson. I sometimes have one pupil state a question and another solve it."

[illegible] Work, Miss [illegible] "A [illegible]

[illegible]

Recitation, Miss [illegible] The Ideal [illegible]

The discussion of prize giving reopened. Miss Burleigh—"I think prizes should not be given, it is hurtful. Interest pupils and parents and prizes will not be necessary, and your work will be more fruitful."

Mrs. Calbreath—"I do not agree with my predecessor and do think prizes are in order occasionally."

Miss Fikes—"I have taught school, and done this through thinking it a good plan, but as I gained in experience I found out my mistake."

Miss Foster—"I cannot see the necessity of paying a scholar for doing work for his own good."

Mr. Jacobs—"I am not in favor of giving a prize. [illegible] I failed to get one when I was a child. [illegible] teachers have [illegible] and I feel like taking all of them by the hand and saying 'God bless you.'"

[illegible]—"I give prizes. I freely give [illegible] and give them [illegible] instructions."

Mrs. [illegible] refrain from giving prizes. [illegible]

Instrumental music—Miss McCain.

Recitation, Peter Maguire—Miss [illegible]

[illegible] "Should the Bible be read in [illegible]" [illegible] questions and answers. Presented [illegible]

In the evening a literary and musical entertainment opened with solo and chorus, "Greeting," with the Title solo by Miss Katie Olds; chorus by the Choral Society.

"A lawyer's humorous plea to the jury," [illegible] client, J. A. Price.

Recitation, "Rock of Ages," Miss [illegible]

Duet, "Where the Wedding Waters Flow," by Misses B. Belcher and [illegible] Ruider.

Recitation, "John Burns of Gettysburg," which was well rendered by Miss Anna [illegible] of Salem.

[illegible] lecture [illegible] is Pinafore in the [illegible] by Miss Bell of Salem.

[illegible] by Messrs. Stevens, Winter [illegible] Independence.

Recitation, "The [illegible]" by Miss [illegible] of Independence.

Duet, "The Minute Gun at Sea," by Miss Belcher and Mr. Stevens.

Recitation, "The Old Sergeant," by Miss Emily Henkle of Salem.

Song, "We Met by Chance," by Miss Belcher.

Recitation by Miss De Forest of Salem.

"Miss Edith entertains her big sister's beau" [illegible] J. A. Price, who was tendered a vote of thanks by the audience. Miss De Forest being encored recited "Little sister told."

Music by the North Yamhill [illegible] by request of Superintendent McElroy [illegible] C. Stevens, "The Sea Serpent."

Reading, "The Deacon's Confession," Miss De Forest.

[illegible] read and adopted.

Song, Choral Society.

[illegible] address delivered by Superintendent [illegible]

The Larkeeper's Wish.

[illegible]

The larkeeper laid down the interesting account [illegible] the war in the Soudan he had been reading [illegible] Bull [illegible] relatives [illegible] reputation [illegible]

[illegible] that down along [illegible] pleasantly remarked, as he [illegible] and passed the back of his hand lightly [illegible] subsequently.

"I wish you [illegible]" his [illegible] with the barkeeper [illegible] out the glass.

"[illegible]" the [illegible] "Because they [illegible] large quantity of water," he added.

"[illegible]" grunted the barkeeper, while he wiped off the counter.

"Why, those?"

"Because they go [illegible] drink," [illegible] the barkeeper, he [illegible] out his arm and [illegible] down another [illegible]

The [illegible] was going to say something about [illegible] but he was so [illegible] that he never thought of it.

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[illegible]

Dr. D. [illegible] Rockford [illegible]

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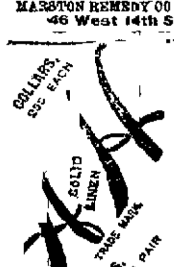

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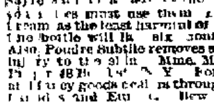

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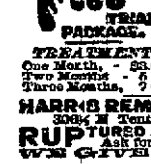

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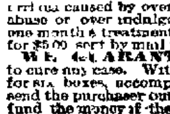

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THE LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY

Most of the Old Officers Re-Elected at the Annual Meeting.

Reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer of the Society, and of the Home. The Record of Doings for the Year.

Tuesday afternoon the Ladies' Relief Society of Portland held its eighteenth annual meeting in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. There was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To the officers and members of the Ladies' Relief Society of the city of Portland, Or.:

In accordance with established custom I submit to your honorable members the following report of the transactions of the society for the fiscal year terminating on the 31st day of March, 1885.

At the opening of the present year the society had a total membership of ninety-three, eleven new members have joined the society this year, and one, Mrs. Lucretia R. Strong, has gone to meet a Christian woman's long deferred reward.

The life work of this patient and sincere woman antedates not only the existence of our association, but the existence of our state as well. Arriving here at an early date, she located with her husband at Cathlamet. In the wilds of a sparsely settled territory, amid surroundings that would have disheartened any but a woman of sublime courage, she began her labors in the Master's name—deeds of charity and love of her race that closed alone with her life. She lived to behold the trees she had planted bearing fully ripened fruit, and left her shining example for younger women to emulate in the years to come.

The present year has been one of comparative depression in business circles, but such depression did not not seem to affect those who had at heart the advancement and well-being of our association. On the first day of May, at the Mechanics' pavilion in this city, the Oregon commandery of Knights Templar gave a ball in aid of the building fund of the new Home, which was a complete success in every particular, and added the munificent sum of $1440 to the funds already on hand for that purpose. Since then the sum of $1000 has been added as a donation from the estate of Hamilton F. Corbett, deceased, showing the interest that gentle and liberal young merchant felt in charities of his native city. Within the past six months other liberal donations ranging from $50 to $300 have been given by earnest and devoted friends of the Home, whose solicitude for its welfare neither begun nor ended with 1884.

The new Home for the helpless little wards of our society, concerning which so much has been said, is no longer a problem, but a fixed fact, and on the 22d day of November, 1884, the entire charge of the matron was removed thither from the old house in carriages kindly furnished by Mr. L. R. Magoon of this city. The new building, with its spacious halls, airy rooms, good light and ventilation and cheerful surroundings, had its magnetic effects upon the little ones. And while many of your best and most worthy members inclined to the belief that the erection of so large and costly a building was premature, and far in advance of the progress of our city, yet I think even those now concede, cheerfully, the neatness and beauty of the new structure, and the good results that are certain to flow from its healthful location. Speaking from an architectural point of view, your membership is indebted to W. H. Williams, Esq., for the design of a building, that is not only commensurate with the future needs of our society, but an ornament to the city as well.

In this connection, a reference to the meritorious services of Hon. H. W. Corbett must not be overlooked. Already burdened with the cares of a public trust, and carrying such financial interests of his own as would more than weary ordinary men, he gave to this deserving project the fullest supervision that his time would permit. The sun was never too hot, nor the wind too cold for the society's devoted friend to omit what he regarded as his bounden duty to our interests. His kindly spirit kept pace with his vigilant eye, and anticipated every want of our society, as the stately edifice first lifted its graceful proportions from the grassy slope and finally opened its portals to those whom stern misfortune had committed to our fostering care.

Mrs. Woods, the efficient and judicious matron of the home, still continues in our employ, and while the increased area of houseroom has materially augmented her duties, I notice no abatement in the energy and attention which has in the years past conduced so materially to the good order and success of the home. Just at present her energies are severely taxed for the youthful inmates are rather too numerous for one person to give the requisite attention, especially where there is sickness, as is at present the case, almost a third of the children having the measles. To Mrs. Woods' efficiency I ascribe much of the success past and present of the home. She is firm and prompt in all matters of government over her little charges, gentle in her daily intercourse with them, attentive in sickness and vigilant in her precautions against it, and in every way a faithful and conscientious guardian of her trust, rendering full and fair equivalent for her salary on all occasions. The removal of our home to a point so remote from the city as our new location has placed an additional burden upon the labors of our good friends, the Drs. Nichols, who have entered upon the third year of their gratuitous services in aid of our suffering little ones. But the night has never been too dark nor the day too stormy for them. They have always been ready and willing to respond to our call, and for such devotion to the cause of charity deserve the thanks of all humane people. Forty families have been assisted in various ways in the year just ended by the different ward visiting committees.

There have been received into the Home during the year sixty-six children; at present the number of inmates is forty-four. Homes have been found for eight, and forty four have been dismissed.

The public have always seemed appreciative of the society's labor, and has cheerfully come forward to aid us whenever called upon, and we take this means of thanking one and all of our generous patrons for their liberality. We would like very much if the charitable and well disposed of our citizens would visit our home oftener, and contemplate impartially for themselves the beneficial workings of the institution.

The meritorious design of this society has not escaped the notice of our law makers, for at the last session of the legislative assembly they included in the general appropriation bill the sum of $3000 in our behalf for the two years next ensuing. Respectfully submitted,

MINNIE MERRY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT—BUILDING FUND

To the Ladies' Relief Society.—I reported to you on 1st December last a balance in the hands of the treasury of the Home of $2,375 84

Since that date collections have been made as follows: Applicable to building fund	$1,530	
Applicable to endowment fund	5	
Interest on endowment fund	108	1,943 00
		4,318 84
Payments have been made as follows: Building account	5,120 57	
Insurance	142 00	5,262 57
Leaving treasury overdrawn		943 33
The entire amount of cash received and paid in to the treasury is		16,686 24
Of which is applicable to the building fund	$14,548 58	
Applicable to endowment fund	1,075 00	
Interest on endowment	1,062 66	16,686 24
Payment has been made on building	$17,274 97	
Insurance	355 00	17,629 97
Making overdraft as above		943 33
There has therefore been expended for building purposes in excess of the amount collected for that purpose as follows: Amount collected on account of endowment		1,075 00
Interest collected on endowment		1,062 66
Overdraft on treasury		943 73
Total		3,081 39

HENRY FAILING, Treas. Building Fund.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

Balance on hand April 1, 1884		$4099 40
RECEIPTS		
From the state of Oregon	$1000 00	
From board of children at the "Home"	801 00	
From fines and dues	40 50	
From church collections	145 40	
From donations	7 80	
From interest	15 55	
From sale of small house	60 00	2512 25
		$6611 65
DISBURSEMENTS		
For general expenses of the "Home"	2107 05	
For fuel for the Home	111 25	
For repairs of old Home	10 00	
For insurance	43 60	
For furniture for new Home	240 00	
For outside charities	208 75	
	$3,0[illegible] 65	
Paid H. Failing, treasurer, to apply on building fund of new Home	3000 00	6070 65
Balance on hand		$ 571 00

MRS. THEO. WYGANT, Treasurer.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

The following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. A. Holbrook, president.
Mrs. T. L. Eliot, vice president.
Mrs. Theo. Wygant, treasurer.
Mrs. T. R. Merry, secretary.
Mrs. M. Winch, assistant secretary.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. B. Congle, Mrs. H. Thielsen, Mrs. D. P. Thompson, Mrs. C. H. Prescott, Mrs. C. Rockwell, Mrs. I. A. Beck, Mrs. P. Goldsmith, Mrs. C. W. Burrage, corresponding secretary for the advisory committee.

WARD COMMITTEES.

First ward—Mrs. W. W. Spaulding, Mrs. H. L. Pittock.
Second ward—Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mrs. G. T. Myers, Mrs. A. Meier, Mrs. H. W. Davis.
Third ward—Mrs. M. S. Burrell, Mrs. H. F. Suksdorf, Mrs. J. I. Jones, Mrs. J. F. Watson.

NOTABLE PLAYERS AND PLAYS

What may be Expected from the McKee Rankin Company Next Week.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin announce a very notable company for the production of "'49" and "The Danites" at the New Market theater next week. "It is," says the San Francisco *Inquirer*, "a veritable collection of every peer [illegible] artists—[illegible] many men of great mould, [illegible] with exquisite art the numberless little touches which the inspiration of nature and the gift of experience have suggested." The company was formed with the intention of presenting a powerful ensemble regardless of individual prominence. The leading members are known for independent starring ventures—Frank Mordaunt in "Old Shipmates," Daniel E. Harkins in legitimate drama on both sides of the Atlantic, and J. J. Wallace in comedies. To these are added Theo. Hamilton, originally leading man at Booth's theater and subsequently an Australian favorite, Joseph Holt, who was Clara Morris' leading support earlier this season, Isabel Morris, recently leading lady at the Baldwin theater, San Francisco, with C. J. Edmonds, C. G. Ray, Helen Gleddon, Emma Marble, Lottie Hudson and other people of acknowledged reputation.

The success of this company in San Francisco was quick and emphatic. For four weeks it drew large and demonstrative audiences to the Bush street theater, in the face of the opera craze. Then it went to the Baldwin and in "Storm Beaten" gave the most perfect melodramatic revival seen on the Pacific coast. The press of San Francisco, daily and weekly, have devoted columns of praise to this superb organization. Not a line of adverse comment upon its work has been printed since it left New York three months ago. With this splendid reputation, this solid endorsement, the McKee Rankin company now comes to Portland. That it will be heartily welcomed and cordially sustained there is little doubt. Our playgoers have always been ready to appreciate and sustain a really strong attraction, and there seems to be no possible room for cavil concerning the Rankin company.

It is the intention to present "'49" for four nights and Saturday matinee next week, reserving "The Danites" for Friday and Saturday. The compact and romantic play of "'49" is pronounced the best of all the dramas dealing with the old pioneer days and ways in California. It is shorn of all the offensive crudities with which kindred plays abound. It is not a sensational, noisy melodrama. There is not a pistol fired in it. On the contrary it is a real life play, graphically natural, elegant at times in language, poetic in metaphor, with its pathos abundantly relieved by the humor and grotesqueness of several well drawn and well acted characters.

"It achieved the hit of the season," says the San Francisco *Call*, "and is way above any kindred play produced here."

"Old '49 is a most touching and loveable figure," says the *Examiner*, "and McKee Rankin plays it with such sustained power, such fine intuition, such unexaggerated truth that it rivets attention, while Mrs. Rankin as 'Carrots' has the sympathetic style, even in her fun, that wins the audience to a sort of personal liking."

The *Alta* says "the play is a grand attraction, and Rankin's old '49 is as fine a piece of character acting as we have ever seen."

The *Inquirer* declares that "there are touches of human nature in Mrs. Rankin's 'Carrots' that are little, if any, short of genius," and that "the furious realism of it makes one think of Zola."

The cynical *Wasp* extracts its sting for once and in a burst of enthusiasm asserts: "'49 is the best acted play we have had in ten years. McKee Rankin's impersonation of the old miner is a character study of such unusual merit that one vainly seeks for a fitting companion upon the American stage. The excellence of the other people in the cast is evident from the fact that each is so strongly effective beside this masterly performance. Humor and pathos are finely blended in '49, and it is a capital entertainment from beginning to end."

It may be said, incidentally, that Manager Howe will stage the plays elaborately. His heart is set on the success of this engagement, for it is a high grade attraction. Appealing as it does, to the best class of play-goers, the Rankin engagement will constitute a society as well as dramatic event of very exceptional interest. Seats will go on sale at Prentice's Friday morning.

THE STAGE

THE CASINO.—The opera of the "Bohemian Girl" produced in the excellent manner that it is at the Casino, does not suffer a loss of popular patronage because there happens to be a minstrel entertainment in the city, all of which goes to show that there is a great number of theater-goers here and a considerable amount of money to be spent in seeking amusement. With Harry Gates the Casino has gained an acquisition that is appreciated by lovers of good singing and more especially of English speaking. Mr. Gates cannot be praised too highly for his clearness of articulation in his songs, as well as the declamatory portions that fall to his lot.

NEW MARKET THEATER.—There was another full house, both gallery and auditorium, last evening to see, hear and laugh at Reed's Minstrels. The same programme was presented as upon the opening night, but more life was infused into it by the performers and the audience was fully appreciative. To-night Charley Reed will sing his latest song, "Not Much," a mirth-provoking combination of music and ludicrous language. To-morrow night there will be an entire change of bill. On Saturday the minstrels will give a matinee.

THE TIVOLI.—Irish scenery, as given by the panoramic painting now on exhibition at the Tivoli, is well worth seeing. Moonlight on Lake Killarney is a very fine effect. With every scene is connected tales and legends of Irish bravery and Irish quaintness, and linking the chain of views is a comedy entertainment that is fair. The audience last night, though appreciative, was not so large as might be expected in a city so liberally occupied by men who hail from old Ireland.

ALMA STUART STANLEY.—A private dispatch from Frank Stechhan says McKenna's new comedy "Painting 'er Red," was produced at the Standard theater and immediately pronounced the greatest hit of the season. The music in this piece was arranged by W. S. Mullally of Reed's minstrels, and the entire piece is intended mainly to give Alma Stuart Stanley a chance to exhibit her talent in her various specialties.

IMPORTANT TO PRE-EMPTIONISTS

A case of much more than usual importance to pre-emptionists was yesterday decided by Judge Hoyt in the district court of Washington territory, holding terms at Vancouver.

Charles I. Large, George W. Saylor and Geo. M. Rogers were severally indicted for the crime of perjury alleged to have been committed in making final proof, under the pre-emption laws of the United States, to a certain tract of land in Cowlitz county, W. T. It was alleged in the indictment that on the 10th of November, 1882, said defendants had severally appeared before S. W. Beall, probate judge of Cowlitz county, and made oath to certain statements in relation to the occupancy, improvements, etc., of the said land, which statements were in due course forwarded to the land department at Washington, and which statements were alleged to have been willfully false. The defendants, by their counsel, filed a demurrer to the indictment on several grounds, amongst which they claimed that a probate judge was under the law not a person competent to administer an oath in such cases, that his certificate as such officer was null and void, and that the crime of perjury could not be committed in taking an oath before an officer incompetent to administer the same. After argument by counsel the court sustained the demurrer upon the above named ground, and the actions were dismissed and the defendants discharged from further prosecution.

This case has attracted a great deal of attention, and Rogers, one of the defendants, had been brought back from the state of New York upon a warrant issued upon the indictment. Hon. J. B. Allen, U. S. district attorney, appeared for the United States, and J. F. Caples and Milton W. Smith of this city, and Judge G. H. Stewart of Vancouver, for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT

SALEM, April 7.

Hipps vs. Kelly—Argued and submitted.

Fleishner, appellant, vs. Sumpter et al., respondents—Judgment of the lower court reversed. Opinion by Thayer, J.

Samuel Archer and Rachel Archer, heirs-at law of William Archer, deceased, plaintiffs and respondents, vs. Plesily Lapp and Stephen Lapp, defendants and appellants—Appeal from Coos county, cause on trial.

SUIT TO RECOVER DAMAGES.

U. S. Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

Wednesday, April 8, 1885.

S. Abraham et al. vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company, No. 10—Action to recover damages.

[illegible]

DEADY, J.

This action is brought by the plaintiffs, citizens of Oregon, against the defendant, a corporation formed under the laws of New York, and doing business in the state of Oregon, to recover the sum of $1847, caused by the alleged negligence of the defendant in sending and receiving a message for the plaintiffs between Glendale and Roseburg, Oregon.

It is alleged in the amended complaint, that on October 30, 1883, the plaintiff, Walter Wheeler, sent a message over defendant's telegraph line from Glendale to Roseburg, to his partners, the plaintiffs, by the firm name of Abraham, Wheeler & Co., in these words:

GLENDALE, OR., Oct. 30th, 1883.

To Abraham, Wheeler & Co., Roseburg, Or.: Don't sell any wheat till a few days.

(Signed) WALTER WHEELER.

That the price demanded for transmitting said message was prepaid by the sender in consideration of which the defendant undertook to deliver the same as written and addressed; that the defendant transmitted said message so negligently and unskillfully that the same was delivered to said Abraham, Wheeler & Co., at Roseburg, with the word "all" substituted for "any" in the original, in consequence of which the plaintiffs immediately sold 8000 bushels of wheat, the same being a portion of a greater quantity they then had on hand, at 97½ cents per bushel, that being the market price at Roseburg therefor, but that thereafter, and on November 1, 1883, wheat was worth at that place $1.23½ per bushel, and that it was the intention of said Wheeler in sending said message to have the plaintiffs hold said wheat for a time and thereby receive the advance thereon, and the plaintiffs would have done so, and thereby realized said advance, if said message had been truly delivered.

By the amended answer the defendant denies (1) Negligence in transmitting or delivering the message; (2) that the plaintiffs sold said wheat on account by reason of the information or advice contained in said message as received by them, and avers that such sale was in fact contrary thereto; (3) that on November 1, 1883, wheat was worth at Roseburg $1.23½ per bushel or any more than 81 cents per bushel; (4) knowledge as to the intention of said Wheeler in sending said message or as to whether the plaintiffs would have realized any greater price for said wheat if said message had been duly delivered, that the plaintiffs were damaged in the sum of $1874 or at all, by the negligence of the defendant in sending or receiving said message; and also sets up a special defense to the effect that the error in sending the message was the result of natural causes beyond the control of the defendant.

The answer also contains a statement intended either as a defense to the action or in mitigation of the damages claimed therein, that the message in question was received and transmitted by the defendant on the condition, and subject to the agreement, that it should not be liable for any mistake in the transmission or delivery of the same, whether caused by the negligence of the defendant or otherwise, beyond the amount paid for sending the same, unless it was repeated, and that the plaintiffs did not have said message repeated, whereby they assumed the risk of any mistake occurring in the transmission thereof.

To this statement or plea the plaintiffs demur, for that it does not constitute a defence in whole or part to the action, which is for damages caused by the negligence of the defendant.

Electricity has been in successful use as a means of transmitting messages and information for about forty years. During this time the responsibility of the person who undertakes to serve the public in this way and the nature of his employment have been the subject of much consideration and some conflicting judgments in the courts. With the progress of time and the marked improvements in the science of telegraphy there has been a tendency to hold telegraph companies to a higher degree of diligence and a larger measure of responsibility in the discharge of their duties to their employers.

From the first, an effort was made to liken the business of telegraphy to the carriage of goods by a common carrier. But the courts, with but probably one exception (Parks v. Alta Cal. Tel. Co., 13 Cal., 422), have declined to hold the telegrapher responsible as an insurer of the accuracy of messages transmitted by him, and have limited his liability to losses arising from mistakes resulting from his negligence in the discharge of the duties of his employment.

The liability of a common carrier is two fold. The one arises from the fact that he is an insurer of the safety of the goods committed to his custody against loss from all danger or accident, except the act of God and the public enemy, and the other from the fact that he is a bailee of such goods, and as such responsible for any loss or injury thereto, consequent upon his own negligence. And the weight of authority is that he may by contract restrict his liability, as an insurer, but not as a bailee. Care and diligence are the essential duties of his employment in this respect, and it would be contrary to public policy to allow him to contract for less or to limit his responsibility for his own negligence.

And although a telegrapher is not an insurer, and therefore not responsible for an error in a message consequent on causes beyond his control, he is, like a common carrier, a servant of the public by reason of his employment, and bound to the exercise of care and diligence, adequate to the discharge of the duties thereof; and cannot by any notice, regulation or contract limit or control his liability for the negligence of himself or servants. As was said by Mr. Justice Strong in Express Co. v. Caldwell, 21 Wall., 269—"Telegraph companies, though not common carriers, are engaged in a business that is in its nature almost, if not quite, as important to the public as that of carriers. Like common carriers, they cannot contract with their employers for exemption from liability for the consequences of their own negligence."

By §17 of the act of October 17, 1862 (Or. laws, 776), it is provided that a telegraph company doing business in this state must transmit all messages in the order in which they are received, with certain exceptions of public interest, under a penalty of $100.

This act is a recognition as well as a declaration of the fact, that the employment of the defendant is a public one—"to be carried on," as was said by Bigelow, J., in Ellis v. American Tel. Co., 13 Allen, 231, "with a view to the general benefit and for the accommodation of the community, and not merely for private emolument and advantage."

And the measure of damages in an action against the defendant for a failure to perform a duty pertaining to this employment with due care and diligence is the ordinary one in actions for damages caused by a neglect of duty. Any stipulation or notice limiting the defendant's liability in this respect is void and of no effect. Notwithstanding the contract or condition under which this message is alleged to have been sent by the plaintiff, if the error in its transmission was consequent upon the negligence of the defendant, or the want of ordinary care and prudence on the part of its servants, it is liable to the plaintiff for the damage sustained thereby. And this includes gains prevented as well as losses sustained, provided they are the natural and proximate consequence of the error or mistake.

In the case of an obscure or cipher message, of which the import or importance is not apparent to the operator, there is a conflict of authority as to whether or not the damages should be limited to the price of the message. (Candee v. The Western Union Tel. Co., 34 Wis., 471; Hart's Id., 4 Fed. Rep., 658.)

But the case under consideration is one in which the message, by its terms, informed the defendant of its import and importance, and the measure of damages for a breach of the undertaking to transmit it with care and diligence is the ordinary one.

It follows that the matter demurred to neither constitutes a defence to the action nor a mitigation of the damages sought to be recovered thereby, and therefore the demurrer must be sustained, and it is so ordered.

In addition to the authorities above cited the following cases have been examined, and are referred to as bearing on the question involved in this cause from various standpoints:

Railroad Co. vs. Lockwood, 17 Wall., 357; Jones vs. Voorhes, 10 Ohio, 145; True vs. International Tel. Co., 60 Maine, 1; Bartlett vs. The West. U. T. Co., 62 Maine, 209; Redpath vs. The West. U. T. Co., 112 Mass., 71; Grinnell vs. The West. U. T. Co., 113 Mass., 299; The N. Y. & W. P. T. Co. vs. Dryburg, 35 Pa. St., 298; Lassiter vs. West. U. T. Co., 78 Pa. St., 238; Telegraph Co. vs. Griswold, 37 Ohio St., 301; Breese vs. U. S. Tel. Co., 48 N. Y., 132; Wan vs. The West. U. T. Co., 37 Mo., 472; West. U. T. Co. vs. Fenton, 52 Ind., 1; White vs. The West. U. T. Co., 22 Fed. Rep., 710 & note.

Mr. *M. W. Fechheimer*, for the plaintiff.
Mr. *Rufus Mallory*, for the defendant.

THE EAST SIDE

APPROVAL OF BRIDGE PROJECT

Following are the resolutions in full concerning the proposed Willamette bridge passed by the common council of East Portland Monday evening:

[illegible]

Mrs. Sarepta Smith [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Clackamas county, [illegible] M. McCoy with the crime of [illegible] on the 13th of April, 1884, [illegible] fully and feloniously publish of and concerning [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] of [illegible] Baptist [illegible] church of [illegible] Mrs. Sarepta [illegible] to produce [illegible] J. M. McCoy [illegible] made [illegible] written and signed by [illegible] April 13, 1884, addressed to the pastor, deacons and brethren of the Baptist church of Oregon City, which letter he deposited in the United States mail at East Portland, [illegible] to the clerk of said Baptist church at Oregon City, and was received by the said clerk in [illegible] such publication the said J. M. McCoy did [illegible] and this letter was so [illegible] by him with the intent to [illegible] of the said [illegible] family against the peace and dignity of the state of Oregon and contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Dr. McCoy was subsequently arrested and arraigned, and furnished bonds in $500 to appear for examination on next Tuesday.

VESTRYMEN ELECTED

At the annual parish meeting of St. David's church, held April 6, 1885, the following named gentlemen were elected vestrymen for the ensuing year: S. E. Josephi, E. Stimson, Jas. R. N. Selwood, F. P. West, S. B. Thomas, F. W. Berry, J. W. Gault, Wm. Halfpenny and C. H. Harrison.

NOTES

The band of fire laddies held an informal meeting last evening to trim their sails for evening sailing at their launch Friday evening.

Dr. A. M. Flynn, formerly of Gervais, has located permanently in East Portland, taking up his residence on D street, between Third and Fourth.

The Starbuck is discharging a cargo of railroad iron at the lower depot for the O. & C. R. R. Co., and a schooner a cargo of oil at Ausmus wharf for the Standard Oil company.

J. M. Stiker has disposed of his interest in the wharf at the foot of J street to Robert Bell, of Portland, and the ownership is now divided between him, J. A. Newell and B. I. Ausmus.

THE WOMAN CLERKS

SALEM, April 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Permit me to say a few words in behalf of the "lady clerks" in the last legislature. Having just finished copying the general laws of the session, about eighty in number, most of them having been in the handwriting of the lady clerks, I feel competent to judge of their work. The error in the registry law was made on the first page, which was the only rewritten page of the engrossed bill, the rest having been "red lined and considered enrolled," and the original page was probably destroyed. This error was perpetrated by a man, so I was credibly informed, and one, too, who professes to be a "competent clerk."

There were but few errors in senate bills. In fact, the enrolling clerks of the senate, with the exception of one assistant, did beautiful work. The chief errors were in punctuation, and this was probably not a fault of the clerks, as they are instructed to copy exactly, word for word, point for point. The house bills were not so well done, but the fault did not lie so much with the clerks as with the bills they copied. The want of experience was not at all confined to the ladies, I assure you, and if some of the most damaging and plain errors passed under the eyes of any member of a competent or careful committee then I am mistaken.

I do not wish to excuse any person who took pay for work they did not do, and I am sorry if any did so, as such things are not honest whether done by men or women, but I cannot see where there is any impropriety in a lady's setting inside or out the bar of the senate or house as a lady clerk, than in occupying the same seat as a visitor. Neither do I see any more impropriety in their writing in a room where gentlemen pass in and out, than in eating or dancing in a room with the same company.

If improprieties exist, I imagine they might do so without the presence of the lady clerks, full as easily and with less restriction.

As for the lady applicants for clerkships being objects of charity, I suppose it will be a number of years, perhaps, before men will get over thinking that whatever place a competent woman attains, where brains help her earn money more easily, it is a charitable action to allow her to have it, and as things now stand, perhaps it is. But I hope the next legislature will be sure to ascertain whether among the male applicants for clerkships there are no objects of charity, no persons who cannot spell and punctuate correctly, and none who will do as little work as they can and take all they can get for it. I do not believe in sinecures and wish no woman would ever stoop to take such a place, and hope you may be able to frighten all such persons away, but do not, I beg of you, when your enrolling committees present a bill, as "correctly enrolled," while it has no enacting clause, or with the dates wrong on which its existence hangs, or it contains no penalty, give way to hereditary weakness and lay the blame on Eve.

BELLE W. COOK.

OLYMPIA ITEMS

OLYMPIA, April 7, 1885.

The weather has not been quite as warm during the past few days. Everyone is anxious now for a little rain.

Preparations are being made toward receiving and entertaining the members of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F. by the lodges of this city.

LECTURE ON ALCOHOLISM

This important subject, and the effects of alcohol on the human system were very eloquently presented on Saturday evening last in a carefully prepared lecture by Col. Gerrit T. Thorn of this city. The audience was much larger than usual, yet quite a number who are interested in the subject were unable to attend, in consequence of which a request largely signed has been presented to the learned gentleman, asking him to deliver the same lecture again at an early day, which he will probably do.

HOMICIDE

The preliminary examination of Mr. D. M. Brown for the killing of Mr. Stewart on the 3d inst. was held in the court-house during yesterday and to-day, and the interest manifested was most unusual, the court being crowded both days almost to suffocation. The evidence adduced was about the same as already reported, the witnesses testifying that the shooting had been done by Brown, who claims, it appears, that he did so in the discharge of his duty as an officer. The accused, however, reserved his defense for a future occasion. There seems to be no doubt that the unfortunate man Stewart was very much intoxicated. Whisky was at the bottom of the whole transaction, and the feeling in the community on the subject is very strong. The court found that there was probable cause shown that a crime had been committed by the accused and he was therefore held to appear at the next term of the district court in the sum of $5000. His counsel will probably apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

Before and After

New York Sun.

Photographer (displaying some photographs)—"You would hardly think these two pictures represented the same man, would you?" Gentleman—"No, certainly not." Photographer—"Well, they do. The one represents him before he went to Washington, and the other after he came back."

Nothing Bashful About the Mugwump's Nose.

Chicago Herald Dem.

Though the mugwumps do not want anything, it is noticeable that their noses are protruding over the fence about as far as anybody else's.

Ex Senator William M. Gwin of California, better known under his Mexican title of "Duke of Sonora," wants to go as minister to Japan, to succeed John C. Bingham, who has been at that court for many years. The duke is now 80 years old.

PERSONAL POINTS.

The income of ex-Senator Hill of Colorado is $125,000 a year.

Kossuth is still living and makes scrap books of the laudatory notices the world gives him.

Sir Julius Benedict, the eminent English composer, is seriously ill with bronchitis. He is 81 years old.

Thomas F. Bayard [illegible] been the [illegible]

Ex-Senator Pendleton, the new United States minister to Germany, has sold his Cincinnati residence for $80,000.

Mr. [illegible] is contemplating a foreign tour of a year or two as soon as the second volume of his history is finished.

Wyland [illegible], the father of [illegible], died at [illegible], N. Y., last week at the age of 73.

Julius [illegible] still [illegible]

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, the well known surgeon, [illegible] turned from Europe last summer.

Prince Bismarck, chancellor of the German empire, was 70 years of age Thursday, having been born on the 1st of April, 1815.

Ex-Senator James Harlan, now a judge of the court of Alabama claims, is mentioned as the probable republican candidate for governor of Iowa.

Venerable Victor Hugo [illegible] that he [illegible] who [illegible] old, but [illegible] winter.

[illegible]

Thomas B. Connery, formerly managing editor of the New York *Herald*, and more recently of the *Truth*, goes to Europe in a few days. His library was sold Wednesday.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin does not weigh [illegible] pounds and is about five feet [illegible] in height. He has good homely features, [illegible] eyes and a good natured pleasant mouth.

The bust of Robert Burns in marble by Sir John Steell, to be placed in Westminster Abbey, is finished. It is the outcome of a shilling subscription among Scotchmen in all parts of the world.

Senator Eustis of Louisiana is of an old Massachusetts family which moved to Louisiana about the beginning of the century. He was educated in Europe, is very wealthy, and a good lawyer.

Renan is said to have been accepted by the college of France in spite of his sweeping heresies, because of his erudition in the French language, for the preservation of which the college chiefly exists.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston is going abroad in May with his family. He purposes spending considerable time in the British museum studying records relating to the colonial history which he is writing.

General Joseph E. Johnston, the new railroad commissioner, is a brother-in-law to Robert M. McLane, the new minister to France. The brothers-in-law were both West Point cadets, and attended at the same age.

The late Cornelius B. Erwin of New Britain, Connecticut, left $400,000 for public and charitable purposes. The New Britain Institute will receive about $130,000. Minor sums go to various churches and small colleges.

Prof. Theodore Mommsen, the eminent historian, is seriously indisposed. He is now 68 years of age, and has for some time back been very close at work on the fifth volume of his "History of Rome," which has just been issued. He will shortly go to Italy for the benefit of his health.

The crown prince of Baden does not seem to be in luck's way. Last week he was thrown from his horse at Potsdam, and fractured his arm. A few days previously his engagement to the Princess Hilda of Nassau was finally broken off. This prince has been vainly endeavoring to find a wife for several years—in fact, ever since he came to England with the object of making himself acceptable to the Princess Beatrice.

Paulin Francois Talabot, an eminent French engineer and politician, died Friday, aged 86 years. In 1830 he left the service of the government to engage in the establishment of railways, and has taken a leading part in their development in France. For several years he was the director general of the road from Paris to Lyons. In 1863 he was elected to the corps legislatif. Defeated for re-election by a republican candidate in 1869, he devoted his attention thereafter to industrial affairs.

THE HOTELS

THE ESMOND.

[illegible]

OCCIDENTAL.

J. Bund, Vancouver
J. Scott, West Union
A. B. Smith, Washington
F. Olsen, Waterford
Miss A. Mills, Lebanon
B. Mills, do
F. Carlson, Ft. Canby
T. Burrows, Salem
L. C. Edward, Liverpool
W. J. Best, do
A. Fagdill, Corvallis
A. Foster, Yaquina
C. R. Morton, Wood Riv
F. J. Balchio, Eureka
G. Lowry, Butter Creek
F. Staub, Kalama
H. J. McIntyre, San Fco
E. G. Jones, Summit
G. B. Franklin, Seattle
S. Johnson, Oak Point
D. I. Oaks, Fishers Ldg
B. Hopper, Astoria
A. Remington, Remington
D. Holmes, Kalama
I. Bartlett, Tacoma
R. Frierson, Ramier
J. Moylichan, Vancouver
A. Parker, Oneatta
R. A. Jones, Seattle
G. W. Bill, Yaquina
F. Lambert, St. Paul
F. Barnie, do
J. W. Jewell, Oregon City
J. R. Quigley, Bradbury
J. Blair, Victoria
F. W. Cook, McCoy
I. S. Sheppard, Washougal
G. Browning, S. F.
J. Kelley, Salem
Mrs. Morrice, Canyonville
Miss I. Meacham, Union R
C. H. Tiffany, Salem

MERCHANT.

John Wilson, Salem
A. London, Chicago
B. F. Miller, do
J. E. Hilles, do
W. Benson, Utica, N. Y.
J. F. Erb, Olympia
H. C. Shields, Philadelphia
F. S. Jones, do
C. J. Clarke, Omaha
J. Gibbons, Ontario
R. Stoddard, do
J. Moore, do
T. D. Ball & wf, do
T. E. Lund, Walla Walla
H. W. Witt, Junction City
A. Wolford, Silverton
B. Marshall, Fargo, D. T.
D. W. Clark, New York
Brown, do
R. Buttell, do
F. Hancock, Astoria
C. W. Knowles, do
[illegible], S. F.
W. G. Scoggin, Dilley
W. H. Elwell, Montreal
N. W. Gorman, do
Hick & w, Toronto
[illegible] Sumner, Milwaukee
F. Tenbroke, do
Mrs. Chambers, Jacksonville
[illegible], Stockton
Miss [illegible], do

QUIMBY.

[illegible]

ST. CHARLES.

[illegible]

HOLTON HOUSE.

[illegible]

GILMAN HOUSE.

C. I. Walter, Fresno
Dr. J. S. Titus, San Fran
C. Wenshenk, do
A. R. Knoll, do
H. C. Capwell, do
D. C. Macnabb, England
G. B. Adair, Seattle
A. D. Kalck, Walla Walla
Col. S. McLoughlin, [illegible]
W. W. McCormick, [illegible]
J. A. Buchanan, do
F. Evenden, McMinn
C. T. Dickenson & wf, Sumner, W. T.

The Great Tonic and Nervine.
Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron will brace your nerves and make you strong.

SMOKE SWEET SUN CURED SUNNY SOUTH CIGARETTES MILD SWEET and FRAGRANT

ESBERG, BACHMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.

Season Opens for Trout April 1st

FINE FISHING TACKLE

Consisting of Abbey & Imbrie's best Kirby and Limerick Hooks, Salmon Trout Hooks, Hooks on Gut and Gimp, Fine Braided Linen Line, Fine Braided Silk Line, Jointed Rods, Abbey & Imbrie's Split Bamboo Rods, Reels, Flies, Baskets, etc.

FLY RODS.

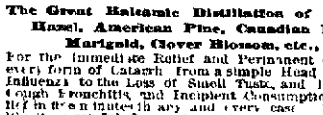
H. T. HUDSON,
[illegible] First St., Portland,
Arms, Revolvers and [illegible] Goods.

150 Crates of EDWARD CLARKE'S Celebrated CROCKERY.

Ex JANET McNEIL and JOSEFA, Foresale in lots to suit AT LOWEST RATES, —BY— HEGELE, CROWELL & CO.
52 and 54 Front St., Portland,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP STOCK, etc.
Sole agents of Peoria Stoneware, the best in the world. Absolutely brine and acid proof.
CENTRAL CITY POCKET KNIVES, VITRIFIED HOTEL CHINA, ETC. ETC.
Send for catalogue.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.



CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.
The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,
For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.
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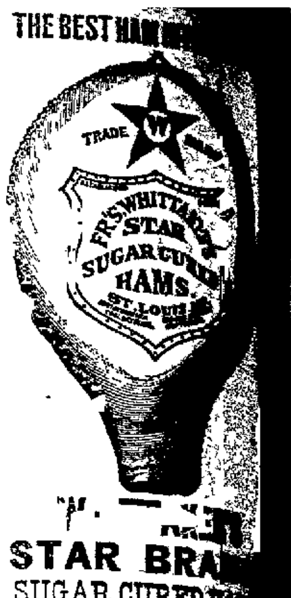

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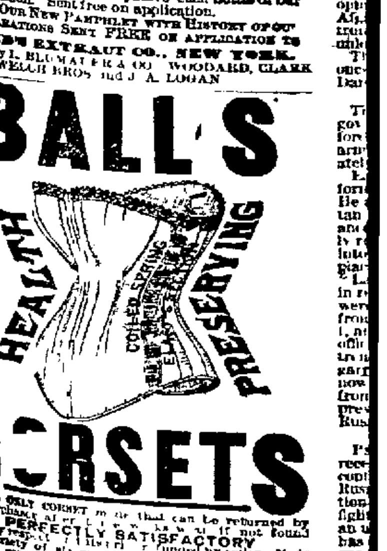

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